FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 APRIL 1986

Moroccan Proposal for Arab Summit

Three Moroccan envoys currently visiting Arab countries are carrying a proposal by Moroccan King Hassan II to hold an Arab summit conference in Fez 28 April, a Morrocan envoy in Abu Dhabi told KUNA 24 April. He said the conference will discuss the "threats" to the Arab nation from its "far east to its far west," noting that the U.S. "aggression" against Libya will head the agenda but that the conference will also study other issues and seek ways to end inter-Arab differences. Another Moroccan envoy held talks in Tripoli with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi 23 April, according to JANA.

Libya

Reporting on Col al-Qadhdhafi's meeting with a group of Soviet journalists, TASS said the Libyan leader expressed "deep satisfaction" with the Soviet position on events in the southern Mediterranean and he stressed that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev not only condemned the "aggressor" but also "seriously warned" it. Al-Qadhdhafi claimed that Libya could have attacked the 6th Fleet and NATO bases in southern Europe but "decided against it" in order to avoid escalating and broadening the conflict. As for the future, he warned of "possible operations on a larger scale" against Libya. In another development reported by TASS, Information and Culture Secretary Muhammad Sharif al-Din al-Fayturi claimed that the CIA and the Mosad are planning to stage "a major act of terrorism" which will be imputed to Libya in order to create "another pretext" for attacking that country. In Moscow, Libyan envoy Muhammad Sha'ban gave the Soviet foreign minister a message from Col al-Qadhdhafi, TASS also noted.

In the wake of EEC measures against Libya, a Foreign Liaison Bureau statement broadcast by Tripoli television condemned Europe's "submission" to U.S. "terrorism and banditry," asserting that the EEC has thereby placed itself in the same political position as the United States and Britain. The statement viewed the European Community's willingness to go along with the "frenzied state" of the United States and Britain as a "very grave matter." Meanwhile, a Libyan spokesman cited by KUNA denied that Libya has decided to expel Western journalists in retaliation for the EEC boycott of the Jamahiriyah, contending that the decision to send some foreign journalists home was made because of lack of hotel space. Other journalists whose arrival had been prevented by the lack of hotel accommodations will now be able to come to Libya, he said. The Information Bureau likewise denied that journalists were being expelled, but noted that they have been asked to leave as quickly as possible since their program is now over, London PRESS ASSOCIATION reported. Stockholm radio said nearly 200 journalists left Libya 23 April, noting that the authorities have asked U.S. and EEC journalists to leave by 25 April.

In other Libyan developments, Tripoli television broadcast film allegedly depicting the wreckage of a U.S. plane salvaged from the sea 23 April. JANA reported that Armed Forces Commander Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir held further talks with Palestinian officials, who included Sa'id Musa Muragha, secretary of the Fatah "provisional leadership," and PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril.

Lebanon

The management of the daily *AL-NAHAR* disclosed that it is in possession of a film showing the execution by hanging of British UNRWA journalist Alec Collett, AFP reported. The Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims claimed responsibility for executing Collett in a 17 April statement, the agency noted.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq launched a "large-scale" offensive in the mountainous areas on the northern border with Iran the night of 22-23 April, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio stated, adding that Iraq liberated several mountain peaks, vantage points, and mountain traverses, in addition to inflicting "massive" losses on the Iranians. In a separate development, the Iraqi Air Force commander, in a news conference carried by INA 22 April, "warned" foreign nationals working at Iranian installations to leave "immediately," declaring that they would be responsible for the "grave consequences" resulting from their continued work in Iran. The commander also "warned" foreign airlines and shipping companies to end trips to Iran, asserting that a continuation of such trips "will force" Iraq to act in accordance with its national interests.

On the Iranian side, a communique cited by IRNA reported that five Iranian civilians were injured in an Iraqi air attack on villages in a suburb of Ziveh township, West Azarbayjan Province.

In further reportage on the alleged attempt to smuggle U.S. arms to Iran, an Iranian military spokesman, in a statement to the paper *KAYHAN* cited by IRNA, denied such allegations, asserting that the claims were designed to "divert" attention from the U.S. Administration's problems following the "defeated" U.S. attack on Libya. Meanwhile, Israel continued to deny any involvement in the alleged arms smuggling operation. Jerusalem television noted the Israeli prime minister's office's categorical denial of any Israeli connection with the affair, and Jerusalem radio reported that the Israeli Defense Ministry's director general found no evidence of any direct or indirect Israeli link to the plan following a "thorough" investigation.

DRA

In further reportage on fighting at the rebels' base at Zhawar, rebel sources cited by AFP announced that 125 mujahidin were killed and 220 were injured in clashes that ended 22 April following the joint DRA-Soviet forces' withdrawal to Khowst after having "taken" the base 20 April. On the other hand, a mujahidin commander cited by AFP denied that the base had been taken, and he claimed that the joint forces suffered 282 dead and 300 captured, in addition to the loss of 6 planes and 5 helicopters. In a similar report, Karachi radio, citing information from the DRA, asserted that the joint forces were "forced to retreat" to Khowst following "fierce" fighting in Zhawar and Paktia.

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King Hassan Calls for 28 April Arab Summit in Fez

LD240858 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Apr (KUNA) — King Hassan II of Morocco has called for an Arab summit conference at Fez on Monday [28 April]. The King's envoy, Ahmed Bensoudah, who arrived in Abu Dhabi this morning, told a KUNA correspondent here the king sent him and two other envoys to Arab countries to invite their leaders to attend this summit Monday.

He said Morocco is still chairman of the current Arab session and that is why it has taken it upon itself to issue this invitation. He added the choice of Monday was the result of contacts that the king has had with Arab leaders. The Moroccan envoy said he will visit in his quick tour the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, the Sultanate of Oman, the YAR, the PDRY, Somalia, and the Sudan.

He added the king's adviser, Ahmed Reda Guedira, will carry the king's invitation to leaders of Syria, Jordan, Kuwait, and Iraq, while the king's adviser, Mohamed Aouad, will carry the king's invitation to the heads of states of Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Mauritania.

The Moroccan envoy told KUNA in Abu Dhabi the invitation to hold an Arab summit is in response to the wish of many Arab heads of state and is intended to clear the Arab atmosphere, mobilize efforts, and do away with all differences. It is also to air the views of the Arab nation on dealing with threats from its far east to its far west, he said.

He said that the summit will not confine itself to studying the American aggression on Libya, which will top the agenda, but will provide an opportunity to study other Arab issues and find ways to end inter-Arab differences, because we cannot impose our prestige and respect except after we overcome our marginal differences and pool our forces for solving our problems. He said when everyone learns we are united in our attitudes from the Gulf to the ocean, then we will have power and victory, God willing. God has verily said the truth in his Koranic verse: "Then the believers will rejoice at victory from God, for God grants victory to whom he wishes."

Sources Say Italy To Refuse New PLO Representative

LD240942 Kuwait KUNA in English 0848 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, April 24 (KUNA) — KUNA has learned here that the Italian Government has decided not to accept the appointment of new PLO representative here. The well-informed sources said the decision was taken earlier following the transfer from here of Fouad Bittar who was assigned to Athens.

In spite of the PLO role in settling the hijacked *Achille Lauro* cruiser last October, Italian officials have been at odds with PLO representatives and have decided to reconsider the status of the PLO office in Rome. The Italian government, the sources added, may entrust an Arab Embassy to look after the interests of the Palestinians in Italy following closure of the PLO office. Egypt, noted the sources, is the favored embassy to take over the interests of Palestinians.

The PLO office here has been vacant of a representative for several months though Bittar was assigned to it but never took permanent residence in Italy.

PLO Military Council Expels 'Atallah 'Atallah

JN241118 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian Supreme Military Council, which met in Baghdad late last night, decided to expel Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah] and to strip him of all military and revolutionary ranks and posts in the Palestinian Liberation Army and the Palestinian revolution forces. Reporting this, our Baghdad correspondent Hasan al-Kashif added that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, ratified the decision at noon today.

Abu al-Za'im, who was one of the Fatah movement leaders in Jordan, had refused to go to Baghdad to attend the council meeting and called instead for a general Fatah conference to discuss all outstanding issues.

Papers Interview 'Atallah on Relations Within PLO

With Kuwait's AL-WATAN

GF191640 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 18 Apr 86 p 15

[Interview with Colonel 'Atallah 'Atallah, alias Abu al-Za'im, by *AL-WATAN* correspondent 'Abdallah Hamdan, in Amman on 17 April]

[Text] [Hamdan] What are the foundations and principles which you submit as an opposition to the PLO leadership?

['Atallah] We are not a new movement with a charter and goals. We are part of Fatah. We are neither a division nor a split and will not be so. We are part of the core of this movement. We have witnessed excesses and have seen political, military, financial, and organizational mistakes reach such a level that they cannot be ignored. So we made a public move to complete a move we began in a limited way in 1981 which at that time did not exceed the limits of closed command rooms. Our demand now is to hold the Fatah general congress, the only authority by virtue of its powers and the nature of its makeup. It is capable of rectifying things and achieving a unified active policy that will deal with the course of the coming stage without imposture and deception — self-deception and deception of the masses.

[Hamdan] What are the organizational excesses you say took place in the past?

['Atallah] We left Beirut although it was for us a base for acting on solid ground to a certain extent. Now we are in exile. Our forces are without arms, training, or equipment. A fighter does not even possess a "passport" by which to travel. The fighters are isolated and have no contact with the Palestinian land or their families in Lebanon. Then there is the Palestinian division in Tripoli and Al-Biqa'. Huge numbers of leaders and cadres have been arbitrarily dismissed without consulting the general congress. Is it permissible that a fighter does not find protection or respect but is defamed and portrayed to the public as a "spy." If

we accept this false allegation, then no one will remain honorable except "the five Czars." The others are "spies".

[Hamdan] There are people who assert that Abu al-Za'im left southern Lebanon during the Israeli invasion in 1982 before the enemy forces arrived. And the price of this was that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] decided to promote you.
['Atallah] This is a lie and a calumny. Everyone, including hundreds of foreign journalists, know I was then director of military intelligence, the official spokesman for the revolution and the second in command after the late Sa'd Sayil during the siege of Beirut. Journalists saw both during their tours and at press conferences or during the handing over of prisoners of war in the heart of Beirut, that Abu al-Za'im was the sword and mind of Fatah.

[Hamdan] By the way, who is responsible for Sa'd Sayil's assassination?
['Atallah] The Fatah leadership knows that I know well who is responsible. However, everything will come in its time, and the opportunity has not yet come to spell out things. As to my alleged escape from southern Lebanon, I do not want to call things by their names. I state that I used numerous methods.

[Hamdan] Does this mean those who decided to dissent from Fatah several years ago are right?
['Atallah] Internal conditions within Fatah have always been and will continue to be a cause for complaint, anxiety, and despair, sometimes even to the point of rebellion if not corrected. As to the brothers who decided to dissent, I declare they were right about most of the causes they submitted, particularly internal matters. However, we differ somewhat with those brothers in the political line. The brothers propose the issue of liberating Palestine in one stage from the river to the sea in spite of the present Arab circumstances. This, in practice, appears somewhat exaggerated. We, however, believe in the proposals of the recent PNC which advocated the adoption of a policy of stages. Furthermore, we adhere to the Fatah charter and its internal regulations and goals. We do not form factions, nor do we form a group that has a particular political color. Apart from that, they are our brothers and the companions of our march. Another issue is that Abu 'Ammar did not make a decision to promote me. I have held the rank of colonel for 15 years. There are also attempts to confuse and distort issues.

[Hamdan] If the Fatah leadership has perpetrated these large and grave excesses, have you made written protests?
['Atallah] I did not make written protests. However, since 1980 and through the military councils that used to be held in the presence of the Fatah leadership, I used to submit numerous very serious issues. More than once I was obliged to leave the meeting hall in agitation in my capacity as director of military intelligence and security. This that I was responsible for the security of the fighters and the military forces. Often some colleagues used to agree and leave the hall with me. Later, matters were settled by placating us.

[Hamdan] Recently you were invited to attend the meeting of the military council in Baghdad. Why did you refuse to attend?
['Atallah] To run away from the problem, because the Palestinian military council to which I was invited represents nothing in the Fatah movement. It has no right to discuss any subject within the movement. The council follows the PLO and does not have a quorum to convene. Thursday, 17 April, was set as the date for it to convene. Today is Thursday, why did it not convene? The reason is simply that the military council consists of Hatayn forces in Damascus, Badr forces in Jordan, and 'Ayn Jalut forces in Cairo, in addition to the leaderships of other Palestinian organizations. The question is, will these forces and organizations attend?

[Hamdan] But the military council used to convene in past years and you used to take part in it.
['Atallah] Abu 'Ammar used to collect any number and call it the "military council." Moreover, we demand political organizational, and financial and military reforms. How can a military council resolve all these matters? Can the military council, for example, resolve the differences between Abu 'Ammar and Abu al-Lutf, or between Abu 'Ammar and some Fatah leaderships which from time to time declare their opposition to Mr 'Arafat on important political issues? These issues require convening a general Fatah conference, because we are wasting time without realizing any tangible results on the Palestinian cause Since 1974, the year when 'Arafat raised the slogan of the weapon and the olive branch, we have not progressed even one step. We are standing on painful ground on which the weapon meant very little and the olive branch withered, if we consider that our fights with the Shi'ites in Lebanon is a military achievement. One-quarter of our martyrs fell in fights with the enemy and three-quarters fell in fights with Arabs. The leadership hurled the Palestinian people into the Arab conflicts and classified the Arab leaders as agents or strugglers. Whoever is an agent today becomes a struggler tomorrow. All that is taking place forgets the needs of our people in the occupied territories, who are shouldering the stones and cement to build an Israeli settlement on their land in order to live. I do not know where the money goes. It is said that the money has been allocated to fortify the steadfastness in the occupied territories, at a time when the leadership is distributing the organization's money here and there, a few million to this or that African country; even India had its share of the organization's money during the era of Indira Gandhi, while the organization granted $50 million to the leader of an African country. They know that.

[Hamdan] Some people affirm that Abu al-Za'im also got rich through his presence in the PLO. They say that your assets are not less than $50 million.
['Atallah] If this were so I would not have adopted this opposing position now and I would have continued to pursue the same course to collect more money. I also affirm to you that had I requested money from the Fatah leadership, my request would not have been rejected. Several years ago I was assigned by Abu 'Ammar to supervise Fatah world investments estimated in the billions, but I refused that because I feared such accusations. They know that I refused that.

[Hamdan] What are your future plans if the Fatah leadership refuses to convene the general congress of the movement?
['Atallah] This matter concerns us alone. However, we have an objective we have to reach to correct the march in Fatah and in the PLO and to achieve the aspirations and wishes of our people. We want our people to be the owner of the fatal decision and we

do not want the decision to be owned by me or by my colleagues in the leadership or to be monopolized by one person or by several persons. During the revolution we have offered thousands of martyrs, wounded, and handicapped. The Palestinian people have the right now to ask: What have we achieved and where are we going?

[Hamdan] Why did you not present these issues during the 17th PNC session in Amman?
['Atallah] Was the 17th session correct and was it representing all factions of the resistance? Was the quorum correct? The organizations did not attend and the independent figures refused to participate.

[Hamdan] But it is said that you contributed to the preparations for the session.
['Atallah] I did not contribute to the preparations for this PNC session, which was held as a result of the Syrian-Palestinian struggle. Insulted by this struggle, the Palestinian people agreed to bless this PNC session.

[Hamdan] What can you say about derelictions and mistakes?
['Atallah] I have too much to say. Files contain a lot. When I find it necessary I will turn over these files and I will speak in detail that will not please many leading cadres.

[Hamdan] One last question. Some people say that during the Israeli assault of southern Lebanon Israeli television showed on film the house where you lived. The film said the house was something like an extravagant museum. It is said that the Israelis showed this film to the prisoners of the Palestinian revolution in Ansar camp.
['Atallah] I lived in a flat in a building containing 12 flats. The film report is not true. I hope to see it. The other fact is that I have been borrowing money for the past 6 months to fulfill my family needs. I swear I am honest in that.

With London's AL-MAJALLAH

PM201824 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 16-22 April 86 p 17

[Telephone interview with Brigadier 'Atallah 'Atallah, alias Abu al-Za'im, head of Fatah military intelligence, by 'Abd al-Bari 'Atwan from London; date not given]

[Text] ['Atwan] when did your disagreement with the PLO leadership begin?
['Atallah] Our disagreement with the leadership has been worsening since we left Lebanon. There was a group of military personnel within Fatah that was opposed to muddle in making decisions and lack of clarity. The most prominent example was the accord to conclude an agreement with Jordan and to make peace moves on its basis and then going back on it in a manner that made it look as if the PLO is incapable of taking a step forward. If Security Council Resolution 242 harms the Palestinian people's interest, what is there to stop negotiations on the land that was lost in 1967 by the governments that have lost this land and without the PLO being involved in rejection or acceptance?

['Atwan] What is it you want exactly to say? Do you favor recognizing and accepting Security Council Resolution 242?
['Atallah] We now stand at a crossroads. The PLO decisions and steps are faltering. There must be a clear and frank stand. We were not the ones who signed the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement or discussed ways to recognize Resolution 242; nor are we like Hanna Sanyurah and Talal Abu Rahman, who favor dialogue with Murphy. Nevertheless, we want to continue pursuing this course in order to reach a just solution for our people. We would like to know what this people wants. We are not here putting forth a policy contrary to the PLO policy. We want to continue the process that began with the signing of Amman accord. Why is it that every time a proposal is put forward we retreat?

['Atwan] But you are asking for a mandate to be given to others to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO. Is this what you want?
['Atallah] We are not asking for mandate to be given to anybody. All that we say is that those who lost the land in 1967 must negotiate in order to regain it. If the PLO does not wish to negotiate it must stay away. I am for giving the Palestinian people a choice, for hearing their views, and for what this people want away from all pressures.

['Atwan] But the leadership has refused to continue the process because it has reached a deadlock. Resolution 242 is unacceptable to the Palestinian people because it deals with them as a refugee people.
['Atallah] The leadership must provide me with an alternative. Also, didn't the leadership realize that it was going to reach this point? The PLO leadership went to Egypt despite its knowledge that it is committed to Camp David agreement. It coordinated with Jordan despite its knowledge that Jordan recognizes Resolution 242. Was it expecting Jordan and Egypt to launch a military attack with tanks on the town of Acre?

['Atwan] But the leadership needs to gain time and to join the peace process without relinquishing its principles.
['Atallah] By joining the peace process and then abandoning it the PLO contributed to confusing the Palestinian people after it had given the people great hopes for peace.

['Atwan] Do you not think that the fact that thousands of Palestinians marched in the funeral of [Nabulus mayor] Zafir al-Masri was tantamount to a referendum on the PLO's legitimacy and to the Palestinian people's acceptance of its decisions?
['Atallah] Our people marched in the funeral in support of Zafir al-Masri's policy and stands after he had been accused of being an agent by those who murdered him. The people wanted to prove that he was not an agent. Moreover, all the Palestinian people are with the PLO and I am still with it, but my quarrel is with the leadership.

['Atwan] Do you not think that the timing of your move and the place it was proclaimed suggest that you are with Jordan against the PLO?
['Atallah] 'Arafat came to Amman before I did. Why is it when he signs an agreement he becomes a patriot and when I demand that this agreement should be carried out I became an agent? I am not a Jordanian agent nor an ally of Jordan. I could possibly

continue the march. There the biggest Palestinian presence is in Jordan, and the unity of the Jordanian and Palestinian people is a demand that the PLO respects just as the Palestinian people respect it. The Palestinian presence in Jordan and in the occupied territories is suffering daily. Is it not enough that this people have offered 300,000 dead and wounded? We (meaning his group) fought for 20 years in all the locations. If we cannot make our voice heard then who among the Palestinian people can?

['Atwan] What is it that you want to say?
['Atallah] We demand reforms within the democratic framework of the Fatah movement. It has been 5 years since the movement held a conference. A rift occurred and we left Beirut. Scores of cadres were dismissed. We lost Tripoli. An agreement was concluded with Jordan which later collapsed. All this happened without the movement holding a conference. Why? After 13 years of presence in Lebanon we left our people there to face their fate alone. During the past 5 years Abu al-'Abbas [Mahmud 'Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front] held two conferences while Fatah, the biggest of all the Palestinian organizations, did not hold a single conference.

['Atwan] Since your difference with the leadership began in Beirut why did you not join the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa] group?
['Atallah] Abu Musa's group has moved far from the Palestinian people and put forth unrealistic demands. It demands adherence to the gun and the rejection of solutions. The group knows well that this is impossible since all the fronts are closed. As for our proposal, it is realistic and seeks to alleviate our people's sufferings. For this reason it found response among the Palestinian people in Jordan.

['Atwan] Is your disagreement with 'Arafat or with other members of the leadership?
['Atallah] I disagree with the leadership; I am not a dissident. I am still in my position and my station inside the Fatah movement.
['Atwan] But PLO sources in Tunis say that you have been "frozen" for a long time.
['Atallah] I was never frozen and I cannot be frozen. Up to this moment I am still deputy chief of the general staff for military operations and chief of intelligence, training, and organization as well as a member of the Higher Military Council, the Revolutionary Council, and the PNC. Changes in these posts can be made only by holding a conference of the Fatah movement and a PNC session.

['Atwan] Did you form a command council for your movement?
['Atallah] We have not declared dissent in the Fatah ranks and we will not declare that; we are against any dissent or separation. We are for a complete change. The PLO will remain; our organizational basis is above reproach. My difference with the leadership is political and I am committed not to shed a single drop of blood.

['Atwan] Why did you try to occupy the PLO offices and especially 'Arafat's office in Amman?
['Atallah] I did not try to occupy any of these offices. Everybody knows that my office is next to that of Yasir 'Arafat on the same floor. I did not visit this office for the past 2 weeks so that it would not be said that I want to occupy it.

['Atwan] Some people accuse your movement of being regionalist — that is, aimed at differentiating between the population of the West Bank and that of Gaza.
['Atallah] This is not true as our people are one. I am with this people and for whatever it decides.

['Atwan] What happened to the mediators that were sent to you, and is there a possibility for mediation to succeed?
['Atallah] The matter is not one of a simple disagreement. Nabil 'Amr and Sa'id Kamal came to me but the mediation did not succeed because my disagreement is with the leadership's policy and can be solved by holding a congress for the movement.

['Atwan] What if a congress is not held?
['Atallah] I will myself call for a congress. I have 60 percent of the congress members in Amman and will send invitations to the others. If they come they are welcome and if they do not come, so be it. I will hold a PNC session!

['Atwan] Finally?
['Atallah] Finally the Palestinian people are the arbiter and I have a right to say my word. Please do not misquote me.

'Arafat, Gorbachev Discuss Syria at Berlin Parley

GF240532 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
22 Apr 86 pp 1, 25

[Text] Palestinian sources have told *AL-QABAS* about talks between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in East Berlin at the residence of the Soviet leader. These sources said the meeting was cordial and included unofficial discussions and talks. This yielded agreement to hold an official meeting shortly between the two leaders to be followed by a communique that will serve as a "work scale" for the next political move between the two sides. Sources said the talks focused on two main issues: Palestinian national unity and Palestinian-Syrian relations. Sources said this meeting — the first since the death of Andropov in Moscow in 1984 — began during the opening session of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Congress as Gorbachev, Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, and Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] sat beside the GDR president. The Soviet and Palestinian leaders shook hands and agreed during the session to meet at Gorbachev's residence.

During the meeting there was agreement that the Syrian-Palestinian relationship is the cornerstone issue of Palestinian national unity. That is why Gorbachev expressed his belief that the PLO has to benefit from the readiness demonstrated recently by Damascus to turn over a new leaf on dealings with it to attain a number of goals, including:

1. To enable the PLO to restore its balance in the Palestinian arena and in its foreign relations;
2. To force the United States to reconsider its opposition to accepting the PLO as a basic side in any future negotiations;
3. Banning any Arab country from exceeding the PLO with regard to its representation of the Palestinian people.

Abu 'Ammar accepted this Soviet proposal, but objected to the Syrian conditions to normalize relations with the PLO, particu-

larly the condition pertaining to asking the PLO to issue an apology to Syria. Gorbachev asked Abu 'Ammar about the conditions acceptable to the PLO in return for the restoration of relations with Syria. He [Yasir 'Arafat] said: "All we demand is closing the past chapters, with all their tragedies, and turning over a new leaf in which an understanding can be reached on issues of mutual interest".

When the Soviet leader inquired about the Lebanese arena, and if this was among the issues on which an understanding can be reached, 'Arafat said: "I prefer not to call things by their name before the meeting is held." The PLO chairman told the Soviet leader about the results of meetings between Salah Khalaf, "Abu Iyad", Fatah Central Committee member, and the Syrian president's brother Rif'at al-Asad, in addition to the meetings between Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], Fatah Central Committee member, and a Syrian security official in the CSSR. He told him that during these meetings, agreement was not reached on the formulation of clear stands because of the Syrian conditions which form an obstacle to any such formulation.

The Soviet leader told the PLO chairman that he will attempt to contact the Syrian leadership so that they will abandon the condition pertaining to an apology, provided that the conditions remain regarding the resistance factions meeting with Fatah on the invitation of the Algerian president. The following are the most important conditions: The annulment of the Amman agreement, the annulment of the Amman [17th] PNC session and its results, the annulment of the Cairo declaration, etc. [as published] The PLO chairman said that there is agreement in the Fatah Central Committee to reject any prior conditions, and that such conditions must be submitted during the negotiations. He said: We will annul anything on which an agreement is reached since we have previous experience, namely the experiment of the Aden-Algiers Agreement in 1984, when we exerted pressure on our cadres to agree to the conditions of the other factions. However, these factions could not commit themselves to what they had signed.

The Soviet leader told the PLO chairman Moscow welcomes, without prior invitation, the PLO chairman and a delegation of other Palestinian factions if an agreement is reached on the basis of national unity at the Algiers meeting.

Palestinian sources have said the two leaders discussed U.S. raids on Libya and reached a common understanding on the implications of the U.S. raids, namely that they aim, among other things, at keeping the region preoccupied with a side issue while the U.S. Administration arranges its priorities concerning other issues in the Middle East and Africa. The Soviet leader told the PLO chairman that information on hand indicates the next U.S. step will be to drive Israel to launch a war against Syria to end the deadlock in the region and move it to the stage of political action according to U.S. desires. He said: We have informed Washington of our total dismay at the attack against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and any future strike against Syria, since the region will then enter a state which will be difficult to control.

Amman Conference Urges Intensified Arab Dialogue

JN230600 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
23 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — The Arab Thought Forum (ATF) concluded a two-day conference on Tuesday and issued resolutions calling for the stimulation and intensification of Arab-Arab dialogue through specialised institutions and intellectual channels.

The forum's secretariat general, which discussed its future policy and programme for next year, approved a resolution in favour of organising a meeting to discuss Jordan's concept of economic and developmental policies and the appointment of an ATF member to prepare a working paper on the subject. Participants also recommended at the closing session a study by the secretariat general of the Arab press and publication crisis and called for discussing press freedom, its mechanism and responsibilities in the present. They also called for discussing press ownership.

They also called for convening a seminar on "the legitimacy of constitutions in the Arab World," which would discuss theoretical as well as practical aspects of constitutions in the Arab World and possibilities of developing them. The resolutions included a call for "the toleration of other people's opinion regarding differences on the best way to solve Arab problems." The call also emphasised the need for a practical Arab-Arab dialogue between Arab youth.

Prior to the beginning of the debate on these resolutions and other issues, the participants went into a closed session and in the process asked the journalists pesent to leave the auditorium. In the morning session, ATF Secretary-General Sa'd al-Din Ibrahim read the annual report and final accounts of the ATF. The report reviewed the forum's activities between July 1985 and April 1986 and outlined its future plans and scheduled programmes.

Dr. Ibrahim said that future projects were liable to be amended in the event of proposals by specialised committees and secretariat resolutions. Among the proposed activities are international dialogues between Arab countries and international blocs as well as Arab-Arab dialogue and future studies. The closing session was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, chairman of the forum's board of trustees and founder of the forum.

The conference was entitled "Arab National Security in the Coming Decade." In his keynote address to the forum at the opening session on Monday [21 April], Prince Hasan outlined the threats to the Arab national security on all local, regional and international levels. He also outlined means that could lead to a collective Arab national security which included Arab unity, national independence in confrontation with foreign hegemony, development, justice, democracy and indigenous civilisation and cultural renaissance.

PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Military Operations
JN231814 Bagdhad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated:

In accordance with instructions, our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland are continuing to step up armed operations against enemy vital and military targets throughout our occupied Palestinian land, inflicting heavy losses on enemy personnel and equipment. The following are details of these operations:

1. One of our combat groups last night attacked a vehicle belonging to enemy intelligence with machineguns and hand grenades as it passed on the road leading to the power station in occupied Jerusalem. The vehicle was destroyed and its occupants were either killed or wounded.

2. On Monday, 21 April, our revolutionaries attacked with incendiary bombs a Zionist military vehicle as it passed on a road north of Jerusalem. The vehicle was burned and its occupants received various wounds.

3. On Sunday, 20 April, our revolutionaries attacked a vehicle belonging to the so-called Zionist border guard as it passed in an area north of the Al-Shati' camp in Gaza in the occupied strip. The attack, in which hand grenades and incendiary bombs were used, damaged the vehicle and either killed or wounded its occupants.

Tke Zionist security forces besieged the scenes of the operations, began a large-scale search campaign, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operations. Despite the repressive measures, our combat group managed to withdraw from the scenes of the operations successfully. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Algerian Contends OPEC Lacks Will To Stabilize Price

LD240620 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 23/4/86, (APS) — Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy and chemical and petrochemical industries, stressed the current situation OPEC faces is due to the absence of political will to stop the collapse of oil prices. At a press conference yesterday, Tuesday [22 April], evening after the conclusion of the OPEC emergency meeting, Nabi said no decision was made because of a lack of consensus on the most appropriate strategy. He explained there were currently two opposing strategies in the OPEC ... on calling for a production policy and the other supporting a policy of defending incomes in accordance with the organization's rules. He pointed out that proponents of the first strategy believe that to defend their position, other non-OPEC producers must lower their production to allow the organization to increase its market quota, while those who support the other trend — which includes Algeria — stress that OPEC must raise prices by lowering its production to establish sound cooperation with non-member countries.

On the failure concerning prices, the energy minister believes that customs practices such as NATPAC [not further expanded] which contributed to the collapse of prices, will contribute to imposing a solution, as everything has become possible. In this context, Nabi did not think it unlikely that the (price) of a barrel may fall to $5 from the current $12, stressing that there was no limit to the disturbances caused by the price war.

Clarifying Algeria's position, Nabi said: "It is a position that responds to economic rationale, which says in order to support prices a production level must be set that is in harmony with demand and storage capacity of the consumer countries."

Finally the minister said he was convinced that by maintaining a fall in prices to the minumum level, OPEC does not serve its interests or the interests of consumer countries, because a collapse of prices constitutes a factor of world economic disorder.

Kuwait's Al Sabah: Geneva Step in Right Direction

LD240636 Vienna OPECNA in English 0913 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Apr. 86 (OPECNA) — Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister 'Ali Khalifah Al Sabah Tuesday described the outcome of the OPEC meeting in Geneva as 'a start in the rightdirection'. He told reporters on his return from the meeting that he was delighted that 'we started to talk logic and actual figures on OPEC's output volume'.

Referring to the 10-member production agreement on ceilings of 16.3 million and 17.3 million b/d [barrels per day] for the third and final quarters of this year, Al Sabah said 'we are at least on the right track' though 'the way is still long for distributing individual quotas in a rational and fair manner'. He said allocation of quotas would be tackled at the next scheduled OPEC meeting meeting starting 25 June on the island of Brioni, Yugoslavia.

The KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY (KUNA) quoted the minister as saying that 'if we talk rationally about cooperation between OPEC states...and oil producers from outside the organization, then our credibility will positively influence prices'.

He said the newly-appointed five-member OPEC ministerial committee, of which he is a member, would soon start contacting non-OPEC oil producing countries to seek their cooperation in stabilizing the oil market and prices.

Yamani Calls For All Producers To Agree on Prices

AU241156 Paris AFP in English 1151 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 24 (AFP) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani on Thursday [24 April] called for all oil producer countries to cooperate on prices. He also said, in an address to the Swiss-Arab Chamber of Commerce here, that in 10 years' time Europe and Japan would be about 75 percent dependent on the Gulf countries for their oil, if prices went down further.

He said: "It is the market forces or psychology which are fixing the prices now...If I say today that the price will drop to seven or six dollars, you will see the reaction of the market tomorrow at the opening of New York. It is purely psychological."

Oil exploration tended to zero at present, he said, adding: "We expect at the end of the summer that one billion barrels a day will disappear from the market, including 500,000 in Canada." When an oil well was closed it could not be opened again until the price reached 17 dollars. Most experts believed there was a surplus of two to three million barrels a day at present.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) needed to fix a stabilizing price, with a view to conditions in 10 years' time, Mr. Yamani said. With world output at 46 million B/D and a surplus of two or three million, OPEC members were producing at half capacity, providing 17 or 18 million b/d, whereas non-OPEC countries were extracting full-out. It was for them to act.

Mr. Yamani said: "We should have a meeting between OPEC and non-OPEC countries and bring in the major consumers." He also said that a recent study he ordered gave a forecast of world crude demand in 1990 totalling 52.9 million b/d, of which 20.9 million would come from OPEC.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Blames Arabs for UNSC Veto

GF230816 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 23 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Apr (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* describes the tripartite veto used by the United States, Britain, and France at the UN Security Council as "a new link in the chain of continuing Western hostility to the Arab peoples."

The paper asserts that the Western countries would not have taken this hostile step toward the Arab world, accompanied as it was with a racist persecution campaign against all Arabs in the European countries, if it had not been for the feeble Arab reaction to the U.S. aggression.

The paper urges the Arab governments to carry out a comprehensive reassessment of their policies toward Western countries and to achieve a minimum of Arab solidarity vis-a-vis these countries, U.S. aggressions, and other aggressions against the Arab nation.

Prime Minister Al Khalifah on Regional Issues

GF231133 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 22 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Ahmad al-Jarallah]

[Text] The Prime Minister of Bahrain, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, returns to Manama today after having spent six months overseas having medical treatment.

The Amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman, will be the first to greet Shaykh Khalifah, whom he sees as an honest son of Bahrain.

The whole country will also be out to welcome Shaykh Khalifah who is returning not only recovered, but refreshed and ready to take up the reins again.

I met him in a London hotel where he was frank in answering my questions.

Faced with the return to work, Shaykh Khalifah said that tiredness and exhaustion do not come from work but from being idle.

Question: How do you feel now that you are returning home after your recovery?

Answer: Through your newspapers I would like to make known my love of the Bahraini people and all those who made their affections known to me. I would not have realised just how much they care if it had not been for my illness.

The Bahraini people have given me one mission: to repay them for their goodwill, and I will do this by redoubling my efforts for Bahrain and its people.

I feel that I am returning to my responsibilities active and refreshed. The period I have spent away has not only been for treatment but to rethink my position on certain things.

The countries in which I have spent time for treatment offer us examples of ways we can develop our own country.

Q: During the period of your treatment did you sever connections with your work or did you follow developments from here?

A: Throughout my treatment I was never far away from my country and what was happening in the Arab world. Concerns are increasing, but we have to face them. I was following developments and I remember that HH the Amir, who was with me when I underwent surgery in the U.S., told me that I should forget work until my treatment was finished.

But I had to tell him that my involvement was helping my recovery.

I never stopped following the affairs of my country and the whole region, and I think this would be the case with any official facing a health crisis.

Q: As you have been following up issues, how do you see the economic situation in Bahrain, following the fall in oil prices and the decline in revenue.

A: The Bahraini economy is facing the same situation as other economies in the region. Neither the economic crisis nor the trade recession are unique to Bahrain. This is a general crisis resulting from many factors, including falling revenue and political circumstances.

Therefore, the leaders of the region should hold more meetings; it is not enough for the leaders of the Gulf and Peninsula to meet once a year. There should be several meetings to follow-up the implementation of GCC agreements and improve the economic aspect.

When we deal with the fall in revenues, we cannot look at the special conditions of any member-state, they cannot be more important than achieving economic cooperation between the states of the region. We have industrial products which we should protect; we have to improve production and concentrate on petrochemical products; and we also have to coordinate the types of industry we set up and their location.

The present situation requires the leaders of the region to meet more than once a year; the U.S. can do nothing without cooperating with its allies and if that is the case with a superpower, so it is with small countries. We cannot just say "I am great, you deal with me in this way."

Q: What would you most like to achieve on your return home?

A: As I told you, my illness has not kept me away from the affairs of my country. I think all politicians carry on with their responsibilities even when they are ill.

The most important thing I would like to tell my brothers who have coped while I have been ill, is that I am well and returning to Bahrain with renewed vigour to continue to work in the service of Bahrain and joint cooperation in the region. I have told them that I will be back in my office the day after I arrive in Manama.

There is no particular issue holding my attention, although I do have a special concern for the economic situation which I feel is not limited to Bahrain but is an extension of the situation in the whole region. This issue should not be left to the finance ministers alone, it should attract attention at the highest levels.

I have nothing special in mind, except that I want to return the affection of the Bahraini people and the feelings of the people of the region.

Q: How do you see the situation in the Arab world, from the air raids on Libya to the economic situation?

A: The enemies of the Arab world have succeeded in creating disputes and disunity among Arabs, to the extent that their political strength has been sapped. These enemies have been working towards this for many years and now they have succeeded. Now they will turn their efforts to sap the Arab world of its economic strength.

The Arabs have used their financial reserves on border conflicts and ideological disputes. Now we come to the oil war, which is a war of intellect and not arms. This is all going on amid internal Arab disputes.

I said earlier that the U.S., even as a superpower, needs the aid of its allies before it can do anything. Indeed, it had the help of Britain for its air raid on Libya. Perhaps without this help the air raid would never have taken place, or if it did it would certainly have taken another form. I give this example to show how cooperation creates a better chance of success.

If cooperation had been achieved on the issue of oil prices, then this decline would never have taken place.

The enemies of the Arabs have succeeded in sapping their political strength, now it is the turn of their economic strength.

If the Arabs do not unite then they will remain the target, not only for an air raid but for a comprehensive attack that will end the Arab personality completely. This would be a most regrettable occurrence.

KUWAIT

Cabinet Apprised of Al-Qadhdhafi, King Hassan Calls

GF231822 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The cabinet today held an extraordinary session under the chairmanship of His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister.

Rashid 'abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, minister of state for cabinet affairs, stated that the cabinet began the session by discussing Arab political affairs. He said that his highness the heir apparent and prime minister apprised the cabinet of the gist of the telephone calls which his highness the amir received from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Moroccan King Hassan II which dealt with the convening of the proposed Arab summit to hold consultations, coordinate positions, and reach agreement on the date and venue of the summit.

Council of Ministers Endorses 1986-87 Budget

LD231944 Kuwait KUNA in English 1740 GMT 23 Apr 86

[By Ibrahim al-Fadli]

[Text] Kuwait, April 23 (KUNA) — The Council of Ministers endorsed Wednesday the state budget for the fiscal year 1986-1987, revenues of which were projected at K.D. 1923.4 million and expenditure K.D. 3037.7 million with an estimate budget deficit of K.D. 1114.3 million.

Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim Mohammad al-Kharafi, while presenting the items of the draft budget to the Cabinet for the next fiscal year, said the estimated revenue decreased by K.D. 1192.6 million compared with those of the previous fiscal year and in the meantime, the expenditure has been cut back by K.D. 393.8 million in comparison with the spending of last year.

Al-Kharafi attributed the decline of the revenues expected for next fiscal year to the slump in oil prices at international oil markets in addition to the decline in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar.

The minister also said the government had made estimation to the expected revenues on the basis that the oil barrel would fetch U.S. dollar 27, but then changed the estimates for revenues on the basis of a price of 15 dollar per barrel.

The estimated oil revenues over the fiscal year 1986-1987 will reach K.D. 1656 million suffering a decline of 40.9 percent compared with the oil revenues of last year, which recorded K.D. 2801.9 million, Al Kharafi said.

He pointed out that oil revenues stand for 89.9 percent of the entire budget revenue.

On the impact of the fall in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, Al-Kharafi pointed out the dollar price was 295 fils and at present it is only 285 fils.

After slashing 10 percent of the revenues for the future general reserve fund or some K.D. 192.3 million, the budget deficit is estimated at K.D. 1306.6 million, the minister said.

The deficit of the fiscal year 1985-1986 has reached K.D. 657.1 million. The funds alloted for the reserve fund of the future generations was K.D. 311.6 million.

The estimated spending on salaries in the next fiscal year is K.D. 75.7 million, marking an increase of K.D. 27.6 million compared with last year, he elaborated.

Expenditure on commodities and services is estimated at K.D. 262 million and that of transportation and equipment at K.D. 23 million, the minister said.

As for the construction projects and public expropriations, spending on that section is estimated, in the new budget, at K.D. 725 million, with a cutback of K.D. 119 million compared with the previous year, Al-Kharafi said.

He affirmed, however, that this cutback will not be of adverse effect on the social services and housing projects already planned for.

The last item of the budget which is relating to miscellaneous and transferrable accounts is estimated at K.D. 1277 million, Al-Kharafi said.

PDRY

Council Presidium Chairman Appoints Cabinet Official

GF221401 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has issued a Presidium decree appointing a director general of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

In Article 1, the decree announces the appointment of Dr Khalid 'Umar ba Junayd as director general of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers with the rank of minister. The remaining articles state that the decree will go into effect as of its date of issue and publication in the official gazette.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB on Threat of U.S.-European Alliance

GF231648 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Apr (WAKH) — Qatari Arabic daily newspaper *AL-'ARAB* said the Middle East region was heading towards a troubled phase after dimensions of the U.S.-European alliance have been exposed.

The British stance at the Security Council was not strange since Britain had blatantly supported the U.S. aggression against Libya, but what deliberations at the Security Council had revealed was that the U.S. had succeeded in rallying European countries to its support, *AL-'ARAB* noted. *AL-'ARAB*, while warning that events showed a U.S. intention of dealing a strong blow to the Palestinians to shift their cause to marginal attention, concluded that U.S. hostility was not only against Libya, but was targeted among, other things, at forcing Arabs to abandon Palestinian rights.

SAUDI ARABIA

Ministry Warns Hajj Pilgrims on Political Material

GF231036 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0805 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Statement issued by the Saudi Arabian Interior Ministry, with instructions from the Ministry of Pilgrimage Affairs and Awqaf — no date given]

[Text] Almighty God said in his holy book: "And proclaim the pilgrimage among men: They will come to thee on foot and mounted on every kind of camel, lean on account of their journey through deep and distant mountain highways; that they may witness the benefits provided for them and celebrate the name of God, through the days appointed." [Koranic verse]

On such days every year a happy occasion comes to Muslims for which the hearts of believers beat. They live with it in their hearts, and all eyes are turned to God's inviolable house and the holy lands. In this atmosphere — replete with the ties of faith between the citizens of this country and their Muslim brethren from all parts of the world — preparations begin to receive the guests of the all-merciful, and all possible efforts are made in a manner appropriate to the noble aim and the dignity of the visitors so that a suitable climate can be established for the pilgrims to God's house who have travelled from all corners of the earth driven by goodwill and hope.

Proceeding from the divine enactment of the concept of this religious rite, the Kingdom's sons and government realize the great efforts made by their Muslim brethren in order to perform one of the pillars of their religion. Hence, all of them attempt to provide all the means that will enable the pilgrims to God's inviolable house to attain their goal and perform their rites with ease and comfort and to prevent all that is liable to affect the atmosphere of piety and worship for which they have come and anything that might hurt their feelings or those of their brethren and the sanctity of their goal.

This ministry has noticed that some individuals among the visiting brothers carry with them — either innocently which, God willing, we do believe, or out of a desire to exploit this holy occasion — books, pictures, and pamphlets that have political, propaganda, or intellectual goals which might influence some pilgrims or do direct harm to others. This contravenes the noble goal of the pilgrimage.

For this reason, the Interior Ministry, in accordance with the instructions it has received, underlines that such things are absolutely forbidden. It hopes that the opportunity will be provided for the guests of the all-merciful to perform their religious duties with piety, and without any attempt to divert them from their worship for which they came. While affirming this matter, the ministry hopes that everyone will adhere to it and not act in contravention of it. Anyone who contravenes this matter will be subject to penalty and will be returned to whence he came. Furthermore, anyone who is found to be in possession of any banned material of whatever kind will receive deterrent punishment and retribution, and the provisions of the Kingdom's regulations will be implemented against him without leniency or

forgiveness, since it is the responsibility of this ministry to preserve the security of the pilgrims and the citizens and to keep this Kingdom's territory an oasis of goodness and security for all who travel to God's inviolable house or visit the prophet's tomb.

While the ministry makes this matter clear to all pilgrims,it wishes to remind them at the same time of God's saying: "For Hajj are the months well known. If anyone undertakes that duty therein, let there be no obscenity, nor wickedness, nor wrangling in Hajj. And whatever good ye do, God knoweth it. And take a provision for the journey, but the best provision is right conduct. So fear me, O ye that are wise." [Koranic verse] It is God who grants success and guides one to the correct path.

UAE

President Accepts Moroccan Invitation to Arab Summit

GF241029 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has welcomed King Hassan II of Morocco's proposal to hold an emergency Arab summit conference in Fes. This came in a statement to WAM by Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to the Moroccan king, prior to his departure from the UAE for Doha after delivering a message to his highness the president which contained an invitation to hold such an emergency summit next Monday to discuss all Arab issues. He noted that a number of Moroccan envoys are currently making a tour in the Arab countries to extend invitations to the Arab leaders. He added that his present tour includes — in addition to the UAE — Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, the YAR, the PDRY, Djibouti, Somalia, and Sudan.

Papers Criticize U.S., UK, French Vetos in UNSC

GF230700 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 23 Apr (WAM) — In their editorials today, UAE newspapers criticize the veto at the UN Security Council by the United States, United Kingdom, and France in order to prevent a council condemnation of the United States for its aggression against Libya. The papers urge confrontation of these countries and the holding of an Arab summit to discuss this confrontation.

AL-ITTIHAD says that the Arabs are not incapable of confronting the United States and the United Kingdom, adding that some Arabs "are afraid of the confrontation, which is a fear stemming from Arab divisions and from the clinging of some Arabs to their impotence."

The paper notes that the United Kingdom has begun to have fears regarding its markets in the Arab world and to realize that the Arabs are capable of using economic war, at least, to halt further aggression.

In conclusion the paper says that the countries of the tripartite veto need Arab assets and markets, affirming that economic war, just like military confrontation, requires an Arab summit. The summit, the paper says, requires a quick agreement on its date and venue.

AL-BAYAN reviews European subservience to U.S. leadership as represented by the EEC's decision to limit the size of Libyan offices and missions and restricting the freedom of their staffs, and also France's participation with the United States and Britain in using the veto to abort a UN Security Council decision to condemn the U.S. aggression against Libya.

In conclusion the paper says that the significance of the two latest European stands is "that they are a challenge to the Arab nation requiring an Arab response to put an end to this disregard for the Arab nation's will and fateful causes; this is the responsibility of officials in the Arab homeland."

Mubarak Discusses Sinai Liberation, Tourism

NC231759 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Nuwaybi', 23 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has appealed to the leaders of the Arab nation to unify their ranks, bury the hatchet, and work together to recover the Arab occupied territories through peaceful means and in accordance with the resolutions of the Fes Arab summit.

Egypt is still committed to solving the Palestinian issue and continuing the peace march in coordination with the PLO, Jordan, Israel, and the United States, the president told reporters at Jazirat Fir'awn, in the region of Tabah, where he inaugurated the restoration done by the Egyptian archaeological authority on the Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi's castle in Jazirat Fir'awn.

President Husni Mubarak remarked that Egyptian efforts have not stopped since the Palestinian issue began. He said that, to this day, Egypt has adopted the Palestinian cause and sacrificed a great deal for its sake. He added that no Egyptian leader, from Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir through Anwar al-Sadat, has neglected the Palestinian issue or recovery of occupied territories. We are now continuing the march in the light of new developments and we are working to resolve the Palestinian issue.

The president added: I believe it is quite clear now that we are still supporting the Palestinian cause and trying to solve the issue in collaboration with all the Arab parties and the Palestinian brothers, through coordination with Jordan, Israel, and the United States.

The president noted: Solving the Palestinian problem would be much easier if our Arab brothers agreed and cooperated with each other.

President Mubarak said: The Sinai represents a large portion of the Egyptian territory. We have recovered it with Egyptian blood. We are acting for peace and for the recovery of the occupied Arab territories through peaceful means. The president added: I hope our brothers, whose lands are still occupied, will try to reclaim their lands by peaceful means and in accordance with the decisions they made at the Fes Arab summit, so that they may be as proud of recovering their own lands as we are. The president continued: Despite all this, we are still struggling, making efforts, and supporting the settlement of the issue and the return of the rest of the occupied territories. The president said he hoped the efforts being made in cooperation with Jordan and the PLO would be successful.

Mentioning his directives encouraging Egyptians, as well as other Arabs and foreigners, to tour the coasts of Sinai, the president said: I am making visits to these beautiful areas in Sinai. Television cameras and the Egyptian media will show the coasts and the scenery, which are far more beautiful than their counterparts in Spain, Greece, Cyprus, and Italy.

The president added: We encourage domestic tourism. The Ministry of Tourism is currently organizing excursions to Sinai so that Egyptians may know their own country, know their own beaches, know the recreational potential, and witness their forefathers' monuments in Sinai and other Egyptian areas. The president remarked: Egypt encourages investment in tourism. There already are many applications to establish recreation sites in these areas and 80 percent of the applications have been made by Egyptians.

Commenting on the tours he made yesterday and today, the president said: We were standing on our border in Rafah yesterday and saw much of our coasts in north Sinai, as far as our borders with Israel. We saw how large the area is that we won back on 25 April 1982. We had a lot of celebrations then. In the areas of Rafah and Al-'Arish, and the lands in between, we saw the roads and projects that have been completed.

The president added: We arrived at Al-Naqab Airport, which is a huge airport situated near our southern border with Israel. It is currently operating as a civil airport. We saw the roads that were built. We listened to a briefing by the minister of communication on the achievements made in building new roads in Sinai. The roads were built under Egyptian management; 600 km of roads were built. A telephone network was also established in Sinai. Any tourist staying at any part of Sinai can now get in touch with Cairo and the other governorates, as well as with the outside world. This was all in the service of tourism in Sinai.

AL-AKHBAR on EEC Measures Against Libya

NC230750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Apr (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* writes today that the series of measures agreed upon by the EEC against Libya due to the latter's support for international terrorism sends the right signal to other countries whose role in backing and encouraging world terrorism is no less than that played by Libya.

In its editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* notes that if the EEC countries, including Greece and West Germany, have agreed to take such measures — when they themselves had refused to apply economic sanctions against Libya when asked to do so by the United States — there were undoubtedly compelling reasons that prompted them to take this stand. Evidence indicting the Libyan regime must have been presented as well, or the decision would not have been made unanimously.

The paper adds that all this shows the international community's determination to combat terrorism. However, statements of condemnation and denunciation are not enough, and a number of measures against one source of terrorism are not useful by themselves. A discussion of the roots of terrorism and the drafting of integrated strategic plans with the participation of all countries are required as well. This will allow terrorism to be ripped out by the roots, and will make the world a safe place to live in once again. Everyone will be able to exercise his right to live and to move without fear or worry. Will world leaders succeed in putting an end to the era of terrorist-inspired fear?

Murphy Statement Shows 'Understanding' of Economy

PM230816 AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 20 Apr 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Egypt's Pioneering Role"]

[Text] The statement which U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy delivered before the Appropriations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives once again underlines Egypt's eminent standing in the area.

Murphy said that the U.S. Government is showing clear understanding of the economic difficulties facing Egypt and of the fact that factors beyond the Egyptian Government's control have led to the exacerbation of the situation. An example of this is the great drop in oil prices. Murphy said that the United States is concerned with enhancing Egypt's military preparedness and providing it with all the means of defense necessary to repel any attack of which it might be a target. He stressed that a strong and stable Egypt is a mainstay of stability in the Middle East.

Egypt's stability has always been the key to stability throughout the Middle East region, just as Egypt's triumph is a triumph for all the Arab and Islamic countries. Egypt has always been the vanguard of armed struggle among all the Middle Eastern countries; it is also the pioneering mother leading to peace in the area.

Some nine years ago Egypt launched the process of a just and honorable peace and has in fact been able to regain its land that was occupied in Sinai and to achieve a framework for an honorable settlement for the Palestinian problem. We now see that all the countries in the area are striving for peace and exerting efforts to achieve it. Egypt is sparing nothing in contributing to this constructive effort to achieve a just peace.

Despite the dishonorable stands which some of the Arab regimes adopted toward Egypt at the beginning of its efforts toward the achievement of a just and lasting peace, Egypt never reciprocated insults. In the face of the most adverse circumstances it adhered to the principle that it is an indivisible part of the Arab nation. It sided with the Arab issues, supported them in every way it could, and rushed to assist the Arab nation.

When the present economic crisis broke out Egypt, as Murphy confirmed, took several important measures to reform its economic course without harming the interests of the popular masses or reducing general national production. By so doing Egypt has set yet another precedent which countries of the area could copy in dealing with the economic crisis that is stifling the whole area.

PRC Zhang Jingfu, Delegation Arrive in Baghdad

JN230749 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] PRC State Councillor Zhang Jingfu and his delegation arrived in Baghdad last night on a visit to Iraq lasting several days. Zhanq told INA: Our visit to Iraq aims at bolstering and promoting friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries in the political and economic spheres.

RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali and the Chinese ambassador in Baghdad received the delegation upon its arrival.

Begin Economic Talks 23 April

JN231341 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Iraq-PRC economic talks began in Baghdad this morning. The Iraqi side was headed by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, while the PRC side was led by State Councillor Zhang Jingfu. During the meeting, the two sides discussed a long-term draft agreement on trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between Iraq and the PRC.

Hasan 'Ali had earlier received Zhang Jingfu and discussed bilateral economic and trade cooperation and ways to promote it.

Convey Message to Saddam Husayn

JN231758 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received here today PRC State Councillor Zhang Jingfu, and his accompanying delegation. The PRC official conveyed to President Saddam Husayn the greetings of PRC President Li Xiannian, Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping, and the Chinese leadership.

The Chinese official reiterated President Li Xiannian's invitation to President Saddam Husayn to visit the PRC. His excellency promised to make the visit when circumstances allow him to do so.

President Saddam Husayn asked the Chinese official to convey his greetings to President Li Xiannian, the Military Commission chairman, and the Chinese leadership. There was a discussion of relations between the two friendly countries and ways to promote them.

The meeting was attended by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and Iraqi trade minister.

Saddam Husayn Chairs 12-Hour General Command Meeting

JN230848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0807 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Apr (INA) — Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, chaired a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command and the field commanders, here today.

Attending the meeting which lasted for about 12 hours were 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of information and culture.

Decorates Army, Party Officials

JN230903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Apr (INA) — Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, this morning decorated Staff Lieutenant General Diya' Tawfiq Ibrahim and Staff Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad, commander of the IV Army Corps, with two medals of valor each in appreciation of their responsible behavior and distinguished courage in defending the nation's honor and dignity against the Iranian enemy.

President Saddam Husayn also decorated the secretaries of three military branches of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party with medals of valor in appreciation of their responsible behavior and distinguished courage in defending Iraq and the Arab nation. The decoration ceremony was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; Ahmad Husayn, director of the Presidential Office; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information; and members of the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command.

Saddam Husayn Inspects Military Training Camp

JN241028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn inspected a camp for training fighters today. His excellency was acquainted with the fighters' training performance and their comprehension of scientific and practical lessons relating to mastering the arts of combat, as well as their ability to carry out the missions assigned them in defeating the unjust Iranian aggression.

Communique No 2,199 Issued on Combat Operations

JN231654 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,199 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue to record victories in the annals of the glorious Al-Qadisiyah battle against the renegade enemies. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Amid our giant Air Force's celebrations on its auspicious anniversary, our brave eagles are registering the most splendid

feats for the sake of Iraq's sovereignty and the security of its sons. They carried out 113 combat missions today, during which they offered the best support to our victorious ground forces and dealt the most deadly blows to enemy troop concentrations, weaponry, artillery, and communications lines. After carrying out all their missions, the brave eagles safely returned to base, protected by God.

2. The helicopter gunship force shares with its comrades in arms' the responsibility for destroying enemy remnants. The brave knights carried out 97 combat sorties today, sowing death among enemy ranks and destroying their weaponry and military hardware. After carrying out their duty, they safely and triumphantly returned to base, praise be to God.

3. A brave force of our heroic units in the I Army Corps northern sector of the battlefield launched a daring raid against enemy positions opposite its positions. In a swift, resolute offensive, our fighters killed 10 enemy soldiers; destroyed 1 medium machinegun whose crew was killed, and captured some military hardware. Following this, the force safely returned to its positions, praise be to God.

4. A brave patrol of our heroic units in the VII Army Corps sector, while carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land, captured one 60-mm mortar, one wireless set, one RBK machinegun, and one RPG-7 launcher, after which it safely returned to its positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units sighted an enemy group, pounded it with all types of weapons, killing six. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. An enemy force tried to approach our forward positions in the same sector, but our fighters confronted it, killing most of its soldiers while the rest fled.

5. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land, a brave patrol of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah captured the following: a Zionsit-made Uzi machinegun, one 81-mm mortar, and one Kalashnikov rifle. The patrol safely returned to its positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed, and three infantry positions, two medium machinegun positions, and one observation post were destroyed.

6. Our brave units in the IV Army Corps sector sighted an enemy group which tried to approach our forward positions. Our units confronted it with its weapons, killing 10 and forcing the rest to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one vehicle carrying ammunition and one observation post were destroyed. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector captured some military hardware, including Syrian-made hardware.

7. Several Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. Charlatan Khomeyni's forces shelled Abu al-Khasib, Biyarah, and Tawilah with long-range artillery, demolishing three houses in Abu al-Khasib and two others in Biyarah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 April 1986

King Husayn Addresses Islamic Conference
JN240605 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn on Wednesday called for interaction between Arab Islamic cultural institutions and modern science so that the two can produce one concerted system in our life.

Religious and scientific thinking should be merged to help us get along in modern life, the King said in an address to the opening session of the annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al-Bait Foundation).

King Husayn said that if temporal and spiritual sciences intermingled, the one could enrich the other, helping the nation to progress materially, while at the same time firmly binding people to their religious and cultural heritage.

The king said this has been the aim of the Al al-Bait Foundation and will be the objectives which it strives to achieve through the efforts of an elite of scholars and distinguished scientists.

Our national institutions and cultural organisations have remained frozen over the years because they have been linked only to the past, lagging behind the advances of today's scientific progress; for this reason they have failed to contribute to modern science and modern civilisation, King Husayn said.

As a result, our institutions have lost their vitality and momentum and have been rendered unable to respond positively to the demands of progress, the king added.

He said that because our institutions are only linked with the past, modern science remains totally alien to us, rendering us incapable of probing its depths. "We are now at the threshold of science, having only scratched the surface of understanding but totally unable to absorb those aspects of modern science which would help us develop our mentality and inner selves," the king said. "We have not therefore been able to interact with modern science, and science has not become a part of our thinking because it has no roots in our culture and has not taken root in our environment."

Despite the enormous number of graduates of institutes of higher learning, the king said, their positions, their work over the years and the languages and cultures they have acquired, no real scientific progress has been achieved, although outward appearances might seem to be to the contrary.

The king said that the Islamic nation has always believed in "spiritual and religious" science emanating mainly from the teachings of the Holy Koran, "But recently this nation has come into contact with a completely different type of science with which our culture and our traditions are totally unfamiliar."

Science, which should have unified the various types of thinking among scholars and scientists, has unfortunately become cause of differences among them and it is among the scientists and not the laymen that differences appeared, King Husayn added.

Scientists, rather than doing good to the world, have unfortunately used science as a means of undertaking tyrannical actions of forgery and manipulation, of acquiring material benefits and amassing wealth, and attaining higher positions, the King said. This has in turn caused them to argue and compete and has provoked extremist attitudes in those who follow certain creeds, he said.

Science, he said, has become a weapon for causing dissension and division among people of the same religion and caused splits in their one religion into many.

In such scientists, the king said, one can clearly perceive a total separation between science and moral conduct because for them science has been only a form of amassing information and storing knowledge which they afterwards employed in its own pure course in invention and scientific work, without absorbing any of this new knowledge into their inner selves as guidelines for good conduct or a style of life or a pattern for moral and spiritual behaviour.

King Husayn said the origins of such pure science date back to the scientific revolution against the Roman Catholic Church and the clergy in Europe, and against stringent church teachings and the overwhelming domination of the clergy over scientific knowledge.

As a result, science has become separated from anything spiritual, completely materialistic and consequently has led to a total contradiction between spiritual and material life, creating a deep hostility between intellect and religion, he said. When this split between the temporal and the spiritual occurred, science adopted hostile attitudes towards religion and all its spirtual values, he said. Science resented all links between man and his creator, he pointed out.

It has thus created for itself new forms of religion and faiths which were adopted by scientists, the king added. Soon afterwards, these scientists discovered their need for faith and were forced to recognise the importance of spiritual values and morals, yet they could not abandon their intentions and creations and finally these became a source of destruction.

For this reason, the king said, science has become a focus for many people's frustration, since it perceived as killing the spirit and causing materialism, selfishness and greed to dominate their lives, leading to immorality and a craving for the pleasures of the flesh. This, the king said, has become commonplace in the communist Eastern societies as well as in the Western capitalist world.

Modern science, the king said, has shaped the present modern civilisation and the modern technology it enjoys which has led to great progress deeply affecting people in all walks of life. Indeed, it has become an indispensible part of their lives. Modern science, the king added, has naturally facilitated many aspects of life in the modern age. It has enabled man to conquer diseases, shorten distances, and overcome numerous obstacles.

King Husayn said modern science provided modern technology, modern concepts, values, and patterns of living, but it was totally

devoid of spiritual and moral values and completely lacking humanitarian concepts.

Such science and scientific knowledge, the king said, has both dazzled us and attracted us since the start of the 20th century, and we are still striving to acquire more of this science despite the fact that it overwhelmed our institutions which were neither strong enough, nor able to cope with its momentum, King Husayn said. Foreign invaders who settled in our land introduced cultures and established organisations totally alien to our own thinking and our traditions, attracting people to them in every possible means. The many graduates who matriculated from these new cultural institutions have only acquired the rudiments of real science, unlike their predecessors who absorbed the science of their age. They, by contrast, blended what they acquired with their own culture, and absorbed what they learned into their own traditions, forging an integrated unit, dexterously dealing with science and religion, each on its own merits.

King Husayn appealed to the scholars taking part in the conference to embark on the task of helping the younger generations to absorb modern science and blend it with spiritual values and beliefs.

Following the king's inaugural speech, the conference opened its regular sessions.

King Husayn Receives Moroccan Envoy, Message

JN240622 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, at Al-Nadwah Palace last night. He conveyed to hismajesty a message from his brother His Majesty King Hassan II. Attending the meeting were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the Royal Hashemite Court chief, and the Jordanian Armed Forces commander in chief.

Luxembourg Duke, Duchess Arrive for 3-Day Visit

JN231515 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Amman — Their Royal Highnesses Duke Jean and Duchess Josephine Charlotte of Luxembourg arrived in Amman this evening on a 3-day official visit to Jordan at the invitation of Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur. King Husayn and Queen Nur led those who received their highnesses upon their arrival at the Amman airport.

BRIEFS

Soviet Cultural Cooperation — Amman — The Council of Ministers approved the executive program for cultural cooperation between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the USSR for 1986-87 yesterday. It also authorized the Jordanian ambassador in Moscow to sign the program on behalf of the government. According to the program, the USSR will provide 120 scholarships a year at universities and higher institutes, 15 scholarships in the field of higher studies in scientific and professional specialities, and 30 scholarships for Jordanians graduating from Soviet universities to raise their qualifications in courses in USSR rehabilitation institutes. In return, Jordan will receive 10 Soviet delegates for 10 months at Jordan University to study Arabic language and literature and to become acquainted with Jordan's history and culture. The program also includes the exchange of artistic groups between the two countries. [Text] [*Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 24 Apr 86 p 2 JN*]

Lebanese Daily Possesses Film of Collett Hanging

NC232031 Paris AFP in English 2019 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 23 (AFP) — The management of the independent Lebanese daily *AL-NAHAR* said here Wednesday that it was in possession of footage showing the death by hanging of Alec Collett, 64, a British journalist employed by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

Mr Collett was kidnapped on March 25, 1985, and a group calling itself the Revolutionary Organisation of Socialist Moslems said on April 17, two days after U.S. air raids on Libya, that it had "executed" Mr Collett at a "public hanging".

6 French Nationals Evacuated From West Beirut

NC240629 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] As part of the evacuation of foreigners from West Beirut, six French nationals, including one woman, gathered outside the French Embassy on Clemenceau Street at 0600 today. They were then taken to the eastern sector in three vehicles accompanied by a truck carrying their luggage.

E. European Diplomats in W. Beirut Fear Attacks

NC231848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that East European embassies in West Beirut fear possible attacks on their diplomats now that known factions have managed to empty West Beirut of U.S., French, British, Italian, Norwegian, and Spanish nationals.

An East European diplomatic source in West Beirut has told security officials that this fear is caused by the lack of safety in the streets, where there are no reliable official security forces and where there is constant friction among the various organizations. This often leads to clashes or rivalries over jurisdictions and responsibilities in the areas where these embassies are located. The source emphasized to the Voice of Lebanon that the East European diplomats are most afraid of the opportunist gunmen who do not belong to either of the two main armed organizations in West Beirut. The source added that these diplomats are at a loss and that they have informed their governments of the dangerous conditions in which they are living.

It is known that the armed organization which sympathizes ideologically with these diplomats cannot provide protection for all East European diplomats and nationals. This was confirmed when four Soviet diplomats were kidnapped 4 months ago in a main street in West Beirut. Furthermore, gunmen have stolen about 30 diplomatic cars belonging to the Soviet Embassy. Several cars belonging to East European diplomats have also been stolen in the streets of West Beirut in the past year.

Security Reviewed at American U. Hospital

Amal Issues Statement

NC231746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Statement issued by the Fifth Section of the Amal Movement's Military Bureau on 23 April]

[Text] A meeting was held this afternoon between Amal personnel and a delegation representing the management and doctors of the American University of Beirut [AUB] hospital. Amal was represented by lawyer Haytham Jum'ah, a member of the movement's political bureau. Ahmad Nasrallah, Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bizri, and Dr Fulayhan attended the meeting on behalf of the university hospital.

During the meeting, lawyer Jum'ah said that it was essential to keep the AUB hospital going and to ensure that it had all facilities to enable it to continue to render its vitally important services. He added that the Amal Movement would spare no effort in this respect.

During the meeting, the following points were emphasized:

1. Party personnel of various ranks are to be banned from entering the AUB campus carrying arms;
2. Party personnel of various ranks are to be banned from deploying in the hospital; and
3. Cars are to be banned from entering the hospital's courtyard.

Strike Force Bans Arms

NC231918 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Statement issued by the strike force command in West Beirut on 23 April]

[Text] 1. No weapons may be carried on the grounds of the American University of Beirut Hospital or its vicinity.
2. Personnel in military uniform are prohibited from appearing on hospital grounds.
3. No shots may be fired during the transfer of wounded to the hospital.

Birri Vows To Continue 'War for Unity'

NC230832 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of justice and minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has accused Finance Minister Camille Sham'un of (?seeking) partition. He emphasized his own readiness to fight a war for unity even if it were to last 100 years.

He said: The shelling of hospitals, an Islamic orphanage, and residential areas yesterday was clearly a reaction to the Amal security organ's discovery of a car rigged with 350 kg of explosives in West Beirut. If it had exploded, it would definitely have

created a major catastrophe. We now have full confessions, which were unsolicited and voluntary, affirming that the car was booby-trapped at the Ubari Barracks in East Beirut. When it was discovered, shelling occurred in relation.

We again wish to reiterate our fundamental principles, primarily our rejection of partition. We will fight every attempt at partition whatever the cost. The unfavorable conditions through which national action is now passing will not stop us. We are prepared to fight the war for unity even if takes 100 years. A political plan exists; it is the tripartite agreement. There is also a plan for unity; it is represented by supporting the liberation of the south. The partition plan will not succeed — not through shelling, booby-trapped cars, the closure of roads, or the opening of airspace.

Junblatt Sends Message to GDR's Honecker

NC230905 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has sent a message to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, in which he said:

Under the leadership of their nationalist and progressive forces, the Lebanese people will continue to confront American-Zionist plots. They will confront the Israeli occupation forces in south Lebanon and the neo-fascist forces in the country until all Lebanese territory has been liberated from Israeli occupation and a democracy based on social justice and equality in political rights has been established.

The fraternal Palestinian people's struggle requires that all efforts be marshaled to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian issue through the convening of an international conference. All the parties to the dispute will participate in such a conference, including the PLO, in order to achieve the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland, to determine their own fate, to establish an independent state on their land, and to achieve the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories.

Explosive Outside UK Cultural Center Defused

NC241018 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] An explosive charge placed in front of the British Cultural Center on Yammut Street in West Beirut was defused this morning. The charge consisted of 400 kg [as heard] of TNT connected to 15 kg of a chemical substance.

An explosive charge consisting of 15 kg of dynamite was discovered this morning on the pavement near the Smith supermarket. According to Amal Movement sources, this charge has been defused.

Teacher, Journalist for Kuwaiti Paper Kidnapped

NC240659 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Four gunmen yesterday kidnapped Ni'mah Jabir, a teacher at the Al-Zaydaniyah intermediate school, and Ilyas Khalid Baydun, a journalist who works for the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS*. The school's administration denounced the teacher's kidnapping and threatened to go on strike if he is not released within 24 hours.

Lebanese Forces Release 33 Kidnapped People

NC240918 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] In a unilateral gesture of goodwill, the Lebanese Forces released 33 kidnapped people at 0830 today. This group included two Druze men, two Egyptians, and two Syrians. George Qassis, head of the Lebanese Forces security and intelligence services, handed these people over to Dr Husayn al-Quwwatli, director general of the Mufti's office, in the military court area.

According to a Lebanese Forces source, the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee had made the decision to release them about a month ago, and Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid was informed of this. The mufti himself also undertook contacts in this regard.

The source said that five Syrian Social Nationalist Party members and two Amal members were among those released. With their release, we seek to put an end to the issue of people being detained by the Lebanese Forces and stop the exploitation of this matter, the source added.

Security Situation Suffers Setback in Beirut

NC231925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The security situation along the combat lines of the College of Sciences, Al-Laylakah, and Al-'Amrusiyah suffered a setback 15 minutes ago. Fighting involving the use of heavy-caliber machineguns, mortars and rockets is now raging in these areas. Meanwhile, the Ra's al-Nab' and Sodeco combat lines are tense as a result of the ongoing clashes in which machineguns and flat-trajectory weapons are being used.

Amal Reportedly Detains Palestinians in Tyre

NC231250 Paris AFP in English 1243 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 23 (AFP) — Moslem Shi'ite Amal militiamen detained 55 Palestinians in the southern Lebanese region of Tyre and about 20 had to be hospitalized after being released because of the way they were treated in detention, Palestinian sources said here.

The arrests were made in Palestinian refugee camps or at Amal roadblocks in the region over the past three days some 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the Israeli border, sources close to the

pro-Syrian Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) said.

The PNSF opposes Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The local Amal political officer, Dawud Dawud, has banned the presence of armed Palestinians, but not all those detained were members of Palestinian organisations, the sources said.

Gunmen Kill Palestinian in West Beirut
NC231837 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Gunmen in the Al-Fakhani area [West Beirut] attacked Palestinian Khalid Sariyyah this afternoon. They forced him out of his car and shot him dead. The Amal Movement issued a statement saying that the assassination was carried out by those who are harmed by the agreement concluded between the Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front under the supervision of Syrian observers. Amal promised to hunt down the culprits and punish them.

Resistance Fighters Clash With Israeli Patrol
NC231439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] At 1330 today, a group of the Lebanese Resistance Front detonated an explosive charge as an Israeli patrol passed near Dayr Siryan in the central sector. There has been no report of casualties but a 30-minute machinegun clash broke out between enemy forces and resistance men after the incident. Two Israeli helicopters hovered over the area and combed the valleys and ridges around Dayr Siryan and Dayr Mimas.

Lahd Positions, Israeli Settlement Attacked
NC230658 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] National resistance fighters have continued their heroic operations against the positions held by the enemy and his agent militia, led by Antoine Lahd. A resistance fighter was martyred during a battle with Israeli forces and Lahd militiamen occupying a position on the Al-Suwaydah hill near Kafr Rumman.

According to security information, an Islamic resistance group carried out the attack on the Al-Suwaydah hill. One member of the group was martyred; his body was removed and later buried in Upper Himin.

Another group attacked a position in Kafr Falus. Lahd militia's radio admitted the two attacks, but claimed no casualties resulted.

Meanwhile, a resistance group detonated a mine under an armored vehicle belonging to agent Lahd's militia in (Tallat al-Ahmadiyah), killing or wounding five of the vehicle's crew. Another group attacked a position in (Tallat al-Tahra), while a third group shelled a Lahd army position west of Jisr Al-Khardali, scoring a direct hit.

National resistance men also shelled the western road on the Al-Khiyam plain, hundreds of meters from the occupied area. Finally, a resistance group shelled the settlement of Zar'it in occupied Palestine, causing both casulaties and damage.

ASL Shelled Near Libbaya; No Casualties Reported
JN240646 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] At 0615 today the (Al-Murayyah) center belonging to the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] was shelled by several rockets whose source was the township of Libbaya. Center elements returned the fire using appropriate weapons. No casualties were reported.

ASL centers along the Kafr Falus-Lib'a-'Ayun al-Mir front were shelled by several 122-mm rockets at midnight last night. The rockets were fired from the periphery of the township of ('Abra), east of Sidon. ASL artillery returned fire. No casualties were reported among ASL elements.

NY TIMES Cited on Reagan 'Threats' To Attack Syria

JN240732 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0715 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has expanded the framework of his aggressive threats and voiced his readiness to carry out military attacks against Syria and Iran.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has said that President Reagan stated this to two of its editors during a meeting at the White House in which he talked about the air raids on Libya. The paper pointed out that Reagan used the same fabricated pretexts for the aggression on Libya.

Ba'th Party's Qaddah Confers With GDR's Krenz

JN231627 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin — Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, regional assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has reviewed with Comrade Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], the spheres of relations and cooperation between the two friendly parties and peoples. Comrade Krenz affirmed the absolute solidarity of the GDR Government and people with the Arab people's struggle in their just battle against imperialism and Zionism in general, and with Syria's principled and steadfast stand against the policy of hegemony which U.S. imperialism attempts to impose on the region. He praised the distinguished militant role played by Syria under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

Comrade Dr Qaddah conveyed the greetings of our party and its secretary general to the SED leadership and its general secretary, Comrade Eric Honecker. He expressed his appreciation for the GDR's solidarity stands on the Arab cause. Comrade Dr Qaddah explained the firm, principled stand of our party and people on the liberation of their occupied territories and the regaining of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable, national rights. He affirmed that our country under Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad will continue the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle and resist capitulationist solutions and separate deals, such as the Camp David accord and the plan for Lebanon.

Comrade Qaddah referred to the need to bolster the joint struggle with the progressive Arab forces and the Socialist bloc states, led by the friendly Soviet Union, to find a just, permanent solution to the Middle East issue in accordance with UN resolutions and supervision and with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO.

Comrade Krenz asked Comrade Dr Qaddah to convey President Honecker's greetings to struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership.

Reaffirms Support for Libya

JN240643 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin — Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, regional assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has affirmed our country's stands in support of the fraternal Libyan people in their confrontation of the U.S. aggression. He explained that our party and people will continue, under the leadership of Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, to resist capitulatory solutions and separate deals, achieve strategic parity between Syria and the Zionist enemy, and bolster the alliance with the socialist bloc countries headed by the friendly USSR. This came during Comrade Qaddah's meeting with Syrian students in the GDR yesterday.

During this meeting, the students sent a cable of greetings and loyalty to President Hafiz al-Asad renewing their determination to make sacrifices and promote their education and asserting that a march led by Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad is bound to triumph and achieve our nation's objectives of unity, freedom, and socialism.

Khaddam, Al-Shar' Receive Austrian Army Chief

JN231200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Austrian Army Commander in Chief (Johans Philip) and the accompanying delegation today. Attending the meeting were the Austrian ambassador in Damascus and Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and issues of common interest.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' also received the Austrian Army commander in chief and his delegation today. Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah; Sulayman Haddad, director of West European desk at the Foreign Ministry; and the Austrian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the role of the UN Disengagement Observer Force. They also reviewed the current situation in the region.

Paper Urges Arabs To Reconsider Ties With U.S.

JN240647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 24 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's comment, *AL-THAWRAH* says: The United States had imagined that its criminal military action against fraternal Libya would help it carry out its capitulation plans in the region. However, this action produced completely the opposite results. The United States is now completely isolated in the region and is unable to peddle any of its delusions and theories.

The paper adds: In view of the recent developments, it has become extremely essential for the Arab states to reconsider their relations with the United States and to adopt effective measures against U.S. interests. It is through such an approach that it will

be possible to contain the United States' unprecedented action and to persuade Washington that the policy of war and aggression will not be of any benefit to it, because the Arab nation is determined to confront all challenges and to achieve victory in the battle of liberating the occupied territory, regaining the usurped rights, and building the cherished pan-Arab future.

FRG Diplomats Say No Weapons Deal With Israel

TA231202 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Bonn say the report in *BILD* regarding a weapons deal between Israel and Germany is far from true. The sources told our correspondent Yisra'el Segal that Israel has no interest in the engine of the German Leopard-2 tank. The report that Israel is interested in examining and testing the Tornado jet was completely unfounded. Contrary to this, the sources said it was true that Jerusalem and Bonn are negotiating with the United States over a 3-way deal in the framework of which Israel would purchase military vessels. However, so far there have only been preliminary negotiations on this issue, and it is not on the agenda of the Bonn National Security Council.

Peres Office Denies Involvement in Iran Arms Affair

TA231929 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office has categorically denied any Israeli involvement in the affair of the attempt to smuggle arms into Iran.

Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren was told by the Foreign Ministry that Israel's information representatives in the United States will firmly deny any Israeli connection with this affair. Our correspondent was also told that detainees with Israeli citizenship who are suspected of being involved in the affair will be given assistance by the Israeli Consulate in New York.

Tourism Minister Invited To Visit Greece

TA230952 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Apr 86 p 4

[Report by tourism affairs correspondent David Mosheyof]

[Text] The Greek Government has invited Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir for a visit. The ivitation was received yesterday and it is the first invitation extended to an Israeli minister in 25 years.

The proposal to invite Sharir for a visit was first presented by the Greeks to the director general of the Foreign Ministry during his visit to Greece.

Israeli political sources attach great importance to the official visit by a minister to Greece and believe that the visit will probably have political implications.

Peres on Settlement, Relations in Region

TA230844 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 23 Apr 86 pp 5, 6

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Yona Kohen; date and place not given]

[Excerpt][Kohen] In the deliberations that preceded the formulation of the Labor Party platform on settlement, a proposal was raised to include a passage that says: "The Israeli Government will insist that in times of peace such and such will happen, and the clause was deleted. A more flexible clause was introduced instead, which says that Israel's goals for peace are." [punctuation as published] What is the reason for the change?

[Peres] The original article you mentioned was not deleted; it is still in the platform.

[Kohen] In one interview you said: "We are prepared to return most of the territories together with their Jewish settlements and establish a Jordanian-Palestinian federation, provided that the territory remains demilitarized... [punctuation as published]

[Peres] I never said such a thing. You will never find me quoted as saying this anywhere. I have never said "most of the territories."

[Kohen] Let us go back to the "platform." I read that due to your intervention, a clause was removed from the platform which says that any Israeli-Arab peace settlement must result in a solution to the problem of the Arab refugees outside Israel's boundaries...

[Peres] What I said was that all the settlements will remain where they are. I never said that settlements will be uprooted. Even with regard to the Sinai, I never thought that the settlements should have been removed.

[Kohen] And what about the settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District?

[Peres] They will remain where they are.

[Kohen] Is this your position?

[Peres] This has always been my basic, unchanging opinion.

[Kohen] So why did you demand that the aforementioned clause on "a solution to the refugee problem outside Israel's boundaries" be removed from the platform?

[Peres] Because even today VI allows family reunifications. This is acceptable to all the parties. This process has involved approximately 100,000 people since the establishment of the state. We have been demanding the same of the Soviet Union, for example. So who needs such a clause? What good does it do?

[Kohen] But, Mr Prime Minister, "family reunifications" involve only a few families, whereas that clause refers to the solution of the refugee problem outside Israel's borders as a sort of population exchange?

[Peres] All right. Perhaps in the end this is what will happen. Still, why should it be introduced into the platform? Am I negotiating with anyone at the moment? Or should it be included just as a declaration and nothing more?

[Kohen] *THE SUNDAY TIMES* reported last week that in your visit to Washington, you raised a proposal for establishing a joint Israeli-Egyptian administration in Gaza, including the Tabah region. Has this been agreed on?

[Peres] There is a clause in this government's basic guidelines that refers to self-rule for the inhabitants of the territories: Gaza, Judaea, And Samaria. This was acceptable to the various factions in the coalition. Besides, the Camp David accords call for the inclusion of Egypt in the matter of self-rule.

[Kohen] In Gaza?

[Peres] In Gaza as well as in Judaea and Samaria. Our partners should be Egyptians, Jordanians, and representatives of the residents. This is nothing new. There are some people in the Likud who are astonished each time I quote passages from the Camp David agreements, but it was not I who wrote them.

[Kohen] That is true, and the same holds true for your declaration on "recognition of the Palestinian people as a nation." However, there is also the question of the timing of statements. Why now?

[Peres] What did I lose? This is one thing I cannot comprehend. What do people stand to lose from coming out with slightly more moderate statements? Israel's international standing has recently improved significantly. I want to know: What grain of sand did we give up? We won this substantial improvement thanks to moderate or — to put it more mildly — balanced style. So what did we lose? I recall the extremist style that led to the evacuation of all of the Sinai.

[Kohen] What is the "moderate element" in your statement: "Why do I need all the territories and all the Gaza residents?" This has caused concern among the Jewish settlers in the Gaza District.

[Peres] I never said: "Why do I need."

[Kohen] So what exactly did you say?

[Peres] Let me tell you what I said. Gaza stretches over a territory of 350,000 dunams on which approximately 560,000 Arabs live. The number of residents there has doubled. They do not have passports. In 20 years they will number 1 million. I did not suggest removing existing settlements. I only ask whether there is any justification or logic in taking 50,000 dunams from Gaza. What will it give us? Do we need those dunams? Are we short of dunams? There are, after all, 12 million dunams of empty land in the Negev. You must also bear in mind what will happen in Gaza, given the density of conditions there.

[Kohen] With your permission, sir, I would like to go on to the talks with Husayn. What can you tell us about clandestine contacts you have had with the monarch or with other central figures?

[Peres] I have never disclosed anything about secret contacts, and have no intention of doing so now, for obvious reasons.

[Kohen] But have there been any confidential contacts?

[Peres] I never said this. I said I never disclosed anything about contacts that I may or may not have held.

[Kohen] You mean that you did not even tell the Cabinet?

[Peres] No, I did not. Everyone understands that it is the prime minister's duty to maintain covert contacts, and I am interested in having such contacts in the future as well. If I disclose such matters to *HATZOFE*, *HATZOFE* might have a scoop, but I will not be able to pursue those contacts.

[Kohen] Seeing that all the efforts have failed, where do we stand now with Husayn?

[Peres] I disagree with that statement. I think we have scored one achievement in that Husayn previously walked hand in hand with 'Arafat, while now he, an Arab leader, is telling the whole world that it is impossible to conduct negotiations with the PLO. The rift between Jordan and the PLO is one of our successes.

[Kohen] But this is negative. What about something positive?

[Peres] If the rift continues, it will be possible to conduct separate talks. This will take time; let there be no misunderstanding on the matter. I am talking about talks with the Palestinians and with Jordan.

[Kohen] Some members of your party, Mr Prime Minister, have been heard to say that negotiations should be conducted with "any Palestinian"...

[Peres] There is a small minority in the party that talks about talks with the PLO. These people are on the fringe, while the vast, historical majority opposes this. There were extremists in our party even in the days of Ben-Gurion.

[Kohen] What precisely is the U.S. position vis-a-vis the PLO? It seems that we have been hearing various tunes.

[Peres] A policy should be judged by the deeds, not by the tunes. When there is disparity between the tune and the deed, the deed carries more weight. So far the United States has honored the agreement we signed in 1974 regarding the PLO, and has not budged. Twelve years have gone by, and despite all the different tunes, the United States has remained constant.

[Kohen] Once you cited a minister who said that if the PLO changes its ways and means, it will no longer be the same PLO, at which point we might examine the possibility of engaging in a dialogue with it. Is that true?

[Peres] I never went that far, because I do not believe that 'Arafat will change his tastes or character. 'Arafat is not a partner for talks with us. I do not wish to trip in attempting to answer a hypothetical question. It is irrelevant to ask whether 'Arafat would change.

[Kohen] With your permission, let us move on to Syria. You announced at one time that any deviation by Syria will be considered an initiative to resume hostilities against us. Is Syria aware of the "red lines?"

[Peres] I think so, and if there is a misunderstanding, we make Syria aware of our position. Syria and Israel have been engaged in strategic clashes interspersed with tactical pauses. From the strategic point of view, Syria wants to annihilate us, but from the

tactical point of view, Syria honors the agreements and arrangements that we have.

[Kohen] Is there nevertheless no need to fear a sudden Syrian offensive?

[Peres] We must pursue a policy of caution in our statements and alertness in our military preparedness. Even words could create an escalation. I prefer quiet talk, but in the field itself we must be very alert, lest we be misguided by our own conceptions.

[Kohen] Are you not worried about what has been happening on the Golan Heights, particularly since your visit to Majdal Shams, in light of the Druze claims that they are part of Syria? A Druze Knesset member said that there is hardly any Israeli presence on the Golan Heights.

[Peres] But the entire Golan Heights is in our hands. Our presence in Majdal Shams is not required.

[Kohen] But they have been waving Palestinian flags.

[Peres] Which they remove. There is no need for concern.

Shamir Interviewed on Domestic Affairs, Egypt

TA230935 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Apr 86 p 6

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Benny Morris and Asher Wallfish on 21 April at Shamir's office]

[Excerpts] *[THE JERUSALEM POST]* How will the key aims of the national unity government be defined when your two-year term as prime minister comes around?

[Shamir] Even though the situation in Lebanon, for instance, has improved by comparison with 1984, our security problems there haven't all been solved. And where the dangers of war exist, we have to exercise our deterrent.

We have to reach a serious improvement of relations with Egypt: a genuine peace. I always say that peace is a process, and not a situation brought about in a one-shot zbeng [blow]. Peace cannot even be brought about by a peace treaty, however great a historical event that might be.

Israel also has to bring about a resumption of the negotiating process envisaged at Camp David, which I believe is still the most realistic way to solve the problems with our neighbours to the East. And we also have to bring about close relations with the two major international blocs.

Whatever the national unity government has achieved so far still has to be buttressed. We have yet to make progress towards economic growth, and a favourable balance of payments. We still have a long way to go.

[THE JERUSALEM POST] In your two-year term, do you intend to take initiatives, or sit and wait for things to happen?

[Shamir] You have to take initiatives, but at the same time you mustn't be deterred if you don't get an immediate response. The aim should be to promote Israel's interests and obtain the consent of others to Israel's positions.

It's very easy to win smiles and applause for making concessions to the positions of others. That's what you have to be careful of. I am very proud, for example, of what Israel has achieved in the sphere of relations with the United States. And I am particularly proud of the fact that we paid nothing in return for those achievements, in terms of Israel's own interests. I should like to draw a parallel from that to other spheres. I mean that we have to achieve the maximum for our own interests without having to make any concessions. We have to get others to accept our positions without giving up what is most important for us.

[THE JERUSALEM POST] What conclusions have you drawn from the achievements or the errors of the present prime minister which you expect to apply during your own tenure after October?

[Shamir] You need not expect any revolutionary changes after the rotation because the government after all will be the same government with the same programme and it will have to function according to the same basic policy guidelines. Naturally everyone injects his own personal nuances, his own style, but in the main the path is the same.

The public opinion polls indicate that the public strongly supports the continued existence of the national unity coalition. They see it as a guarantee for the avoidance of pitfalls thanks to the internal equilibrium between the two big parties. They see it as a guarantee that the leadership will not be dragged willy-nilly into extremism, to one side or another. The public likes stability. It wants to feel calm. It therefore sees the national unity government as the formula for stability and the guarantee of stability. In today's France, even, where the so-called cohabitation between a socialist president and a non-socialist parliament is only a few weeks old, the polls show a majority of the public preferring cohabitation. The leaders of the left and the right say great care must be taken to ensure that the public does not lay the blame on the leaders of either side, for violating the cohabitation.

[THE JERUSALEM POST] Can you envisage a possibility that the rotation putting you into the premiership will not come about, in the wake of something like the Tabah issue, or talks with Jordan?

[Shamir] Anything is possible. I would not speculate. If rotation should not come about, it would be bad for Israel though not for me, personally. Anything can happen here in Israel, and in political life generally.

[THE JERUSALEM POST] Has Israel not wasted a whole year in its relations with Egypt? It's said in the Prime Minister's Office that, a year ago, Egypt had already agreed to the principal elements of normalization, in return for Israel's consent to international arbitration on Tabah?

[Shamir] That is incorrect. It is Egypt which wasted seven entire years in its relations with Israel. Had Egypt not severed contacts

over autonomy, we would have stood today at the expiry of the five-year interim phase envisaged at Camp David, and been faced by a dilemma. We might well have been engaged today in the negotiations for a permanent solution. The Arab side as a whole wasted those seven years, not just Egypt. If Egypt is interested, as it says, in solving the Palestine problem, it should only have itself to blame.

Normalization should never have been a topic for negotiation. Normalization derives directly from the Egyptian commitments under the peace treaty, and Egypt should have implemented that treaty. As for the suggestion that they were ready to put normalization into effect a year ago, they gave us dozens of commitments. All in all we have 50 agreements on various aspects of normalization, which they never kept.

Normalization should never have been made conditional on the Tabah issue. The two are not connected in any way. Tabah is a matter in itself. I never deluded myself that the Tabah negotiation would take only a short time. Negotiations over disputed territory, however tiny in area, are complicated, complex, and drag out for years. All international experience proves that.

In practical terms, the negotiations between Israel and Egypt over Tabah have been going on for only four months. There may have been perhaps eight meetings between the two delegations. That's nothing. The few problems still unsolved have not been solved because of Egyptian obduracy. Any objective observer can see that easily.

[THE JERUSALEM POST] By observers, do you mean the Americans?

[Shamir] I don't know if the Americans are objective. They have their own interests. We don't object to their taking part. They are doing their best, but I wouldn't exactly accuse them of being "objective." I have no complaints about them.

It is very rare in international experience for the parties not to reach agreement on the text of the question which the parties submit to the arbitrators. And in those rare cases when they cannot reach agreement, each party submits his own question to the arbitrators. Israel is ready to do that. But Egypt is not even ready for that. Even though the Egyptians claim they are one hundred per cent sure, that their case is just, over Tabah all of a sudden they got scared that because of some turn of phrase, they could lose Tabah.

Israel has not been playing for time. We often proposed a date for a meeting and the Egyptians put us off.

[THE JERUSALEM POST] Do you still stress the conciliation procedure, as firmly as before?

[Shamir] When I see the difficulties in negotiations over the arbitration procedure, I see that I was right to push for conciliation. I preferred conciliation, because arbitration contains an element of confrontation. The arbitrators are a court, as it were. So each side does its best to prevent evidence and documents advantageous to its case. Each side tries to demolish the other side's arguments.

The procedure of conciliation is different, because both sides make an effort to reach agreement. Under the peace agreement, Israel said it preferred conciliation in the event of differences of opinion, so as to have as few confrontations as possible. The alternative, as we can see today, creates tension which we could do without.

[THE JERUSALEM POST] What is your position over unilateral autonomy for the Gaza Strip which has come up in discussions with the United States?

[Shamir] I oppose it. I do not believe that it is practicable. Autonomy can not be unilateral. It has to result from consent. If you impose a solution on someone which he does not want, it is not autonomy. I disagree totally with the idea of having any partnership role for Egypt because Egypt has no status in that issue. We have to renew the negotiations envisaged at Camp David, and reach autonomy in that framework. We are committed to negotiating with Egypt, with Jordan and with the representatives of the Palestine Arabs. I don't believe there is any practical prospect of Egypt sharing in the implementation, however.

[THE JERUSALEM POST] Where do we stand with regard to the findings on the Ra's al-Burqa' killings in Sinai last fall (when five [as published] Israelis were slain by an Egyptian security man)?

[Shamir] We are still not satisfied. All we got was the court records of the trial. We have still not got an explanation of what happened after the shots were fired. Why was medical attention refused to the five [as published] Israelis who lost their lives as a consequence? Nor has there been any progress on compensation for the bereaved families, despite our request.

[THE JERUSALEM POST] What progress has there been towards relations between Israel and Poland?

[Shamir] The change is that people are talking a lot about the idea, on all sides, and we are acting on the basis laid down in my conversations with the Polish foreign minister in New York. But I can't say anything specific because we have to be cautious.

Lt Gen Levi on Terrorism, Conflict With Syria

TA231227 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 23 Apr 86 pp 14, 15

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Hayim Ravya, Ilan Kfir, and Sarit Yishay-Levi; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] */HADASHOT/* Regarding the war against terrorism, does the attempted attack on the El Al airliner indicate that we are paying the price for the U.S. actions against Libya?

[Levi] I do not see a connection (between the activity against terrorism and the El Al attack). The terrorists were not quiet even during the periods when no action was taken against them.

[HADASHOT] What do we know about the identity of those behind the attempted attack on the El Al airliner?

[Levi] This is currently being investigated. It is likely, however, that a factor greater than the terrorist organizations lies behind an attack which requires escape routes and documents enabling one to reach various places. These organizations are located in Syria; the headquarters, including communications and all the other related components, are located there. The Libyans loudly proclaim that they are doing it, whereas the Syrians seem to say: We have nothing to do with it; we are even against terrorism. However, the basic infrastructure points toward Syria.

[HADASHOT] Is there cooperation between Damascus and Tripoli?

[Levi] They see eye-to-eye in many areas, both in terms of agreeing on a policy and implementing it. This, however, applies to policies regarding the Arab world and not necessarily regarding the Israeli-Palestinian question.

[HADASHOT] Is there any link between the attack on the TWA airliner and the attempt against the El Al airliner?

[Levi] The ideas behind the two are similar, but the idea is not new... I do not know; perhaps they were organized on different levels, but used the same method of operation and means.

[Hadashot] If Syria and Libya are cooperating, do you think the U.S. operation will affect Syria as well?

[Levi] I assume so. There is also an effect in terms of the weapons systems, which are somewhat similar to those used in Libya, and this certainly influences Syria's considerations. Will the United States operate against Syria as it has against Libya? I do not like to assess the U.S. position for it, but I assume that if one chooses to strike at the party which activates and harbors terrorists, and sometimes even initiates terrorism, then this possibility does exist.

[HADASHOT] Was the attack against Libya effective?

[Levi] The ongoing war against terrorism is very important. I assume that the United States has decided to follow this path. It would have been much better had the entire free world done so as well. If one hopes that one operation will put an end to terrorism, well, this is unlikely. It has an effect, and it might turn the scales.

[HADASHOT] It appears as though people in Britain are reacting in a strange way to the war on terrorism. Everybody is praising the foiling of the attack in London while at the same time denouncing the U.S. operation in Libya.

[Levi] When we attacked terrorist targets in Tunis, public opinion was hostile. Europe does not like crises or risks. They want to live comfortably by making concessions. This approach is much more popular than the approach which says: "I understand the risk, but I think there is no other alternative."

[HADASHOT] It appears that terrorism is now more dangerous than previously. You fought terrorism in the Jordan Valley during the late sixties, and today you are the one who has to find the answers. How would you analyze the development of terrorism?

[Levi] At that time the terrorists were already basing their activity on a theory taken from Vietnam; their objective was to incite the local population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in order to turn them into a basis for terrorist activity. A similar threat now faces us in the Lebanese sector: terrorism which is anchored in a certain territory, and an entire population which is constantly acting against us. And in the north our settlements practically touch the border fence. In terror acts today there are phenomena which are much more serious than hitherto. They are making progress; they are studying us. There are the suicide attacks which are very hard to prevent. When facing someone who does not mind dying, and perhaps even wants to die, you have to use a completely different deterrent system. In this sense we are dealing with a more sophisticated level of terrorist activity.

[HADASHOT] Syria is currently facing a serious economic crisis, and at the same time it is strengthening its Army. Does this situation mean certain war, the only question being when?

[Levi] Not necessarily. The economic crisis in Syria did not begin only 2 months ago. We are behaving as though our enemies have no problems. We seem to think that they are only becoming stronger and better organized. However, they have economic difficulties and they have problems in their infrastructure which are much more serious than ours. I always take this into consideration. The problem is that in a totalitarian regime such as theirs, an economic crisis could cause them to externalize the problem along the lines of: "Look, we have an enemy from without, so who dares speak about food at this time?" This is certainly a possibility. However, I think that the Syrians also have a very clear picture regarding the dangers stemming from a military move. Therefore I would not change our behavior at present. We must open our eyes and continue our usual measures of alertness. How will things develop? We shall see.

[HADASHOT] Was Al-Asad's statement that "the Golan Heights will be in the center of Syria" interpreted as a change, a more radical attitude?

[Levi] The dream of an extremist Syrian Arab nationalism was invented way back in 1919. Al-Asad's regime is formalizing this ideology much more systematically, despite the considerable difficulties it is facing in Lebanon. We must remember that we are dealing with a country whose basic conceptions are not necessarily connected with the Palestinian problem. Al-Asad does not say that if we solve the Palestinian problem he will live with us peacefully, as do Belgium and Denmark.

[HADASHOT] Do you see a possibility of Syria joining the political process?

[Levi] In principle one should regard one's enemy as a possible partner to a political process. We want to live in this region; this is our country. It is a mistake to base one's philosophy on the constant use of the sword. It is also a mistake to believe that you

will be accepted in this region if you do not have enough power to back you up. Therefore, whoever believes that the political process is the best — and I believe that the entire Israeli nation thinks so — must be certain that we have the military power to convince the other side as well that this is the best way. Unfortunately, sometimes this is done through war.

[HADASHOT] You mentioned Lebanon. Almost a year has gone by since the IDF redeployment. On the face of it, the situation appears similar to what it was before the war: The Syrians control east Lebanon, by means of surface-to-air missiles as well since November. The number of terrorists has increased, and they are again redeploying in the south.

[Levi] Such comparisons could lead us to prepare for a war like the last one. However, 1982 is over! 1981 is over! We must begin to count from 1986 onwards, and this is a completely different story. The only thing which has remained more or less constant is the territory. The Syrians who are in Lebanon today are completely different than the Syrians who were there then. They also learned their lessons. Note the extent to which they are avoiding active military involvement in Lebanon. The Palestinians in Lebanon today are not the same Palestinians who were there then, not even those who came to the south. They are divided, and we must remember that changes have taken place not only between Israel and the Arabs, but also among themselves. The Shi'ites have also learned and have changed their attitude toward Fatah. Things have taken place within the Shi'ite community in Lebanon, and we mistakenly attribute all of this to ourselves. However, it was not the Peace for Galilee operation which brought about the rise of Khomeynism there. The Shi'ite's status in southern Lebanon would have improved even without our involvement. I have noted several changes, but let me say that everything has changed.

[HADASHOT] Does this make the situation easier to confront?

[Levi] At present this border is problematic in terms of terrorism. We are confronting this situation in a way which is extremely complex, but very effective. The results which we are obtaining are better than we expected.

Poll Shows Opposition to Territorial Concession

TA201026 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Apr 86 p 2

[Modi'in Ezrahi poll]

[Text] The public's stand on settlement in Judaea and Samaria is extremely hawkish. In March 1986, 45 percent of the public was against any territorial concession in Judaea and Samaria in exchange for a peace treaty. Approximately 33 percent favored territorial compromise. Approximately 12 percent were willing to give up all the settlements in the framework of a peace agreement. These findings came from a survey conducted by "Modi'in Ezrahi's" research institute, under the direction of Dr Mikha'el Etgar.

Question: Are you in favor of a peace agreement with Jordan, according to which Israel will give up territory in Judaea and Samaria?

	Mar 86	Feb 86	Nov 85
Willing to give up all of Judaea and Samaria, including East Jerusalem	3.7	4.8	3.8
Willing to give up all of Judaea and Samaria, except for East Jerusalem	15.6	12.3	8.4
Willing to give up parts of Judaea and Samaria	33.2	36.3	35.5
Against any concession	44.9	43.6	48.9
No answer	2.6	3.0	3.4
Regarding settlements:			
Willing to give up all settlements in Judaea and Samaria	12.0	10.1	6.5
Willing to give up some of the settlements in Judaea and Samaria	23.5	24.2	23.1
Willing to freeze new settlements	25.3	25.5	27.8
Against freeze of new settlements	35.5	35.9	35.4
No answer	3.7	4.3	7.2

The hawkish stand is more pronounced among the younger generation. Approximately 73 percent of the 18-29 age group and 56 percent of the 22-29 age group are against any territorial concession in exchange for peace. The percentage of youths 18-29 age group who are against giving up settlements is even higher, standing at 73 percent.

The hawkish stand is closely linked with voting for the Likud: Approximately 67 percent of Likud voters are against any territorial compromise and 80 percent are against giving up settlements.

Voters of other parties (excluding the Alignment) are also showing hawkish attitudes: Approximately 71 percent are against giving up settlements and 53 percent are against any territorial compromise in exchange for peace with Jordan.

Of Alignment voters, 24 percent are against territorial compromise and 47 percent are against giving up settlements.

To sum up: Dovish attitudes are more prevalent among high wage-earners who are identified with the Alignment and other left-of-center parties.

ALGERIA

Editorial on U.S. Return to 'Gunboat Politics'

PM231331 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Gunboat Politics"]

[Text] So, here we are back in the good old days of "gunboat politics," of military aggression to impose the law of the strongest and to "punish" peoples attached to their freedom, to the days of the wild West when the person "in the right" is the one who shoots first! And it is the leader of the so-called free and democratic world who is setting the pace — a country which is a permanent member of the Security Council and is therefore under an obligation to take special responsibility for safeguarding international security and peace in the world! The Grenada "coup" was the first step: The Tunis aggression under the American "umbrella" was a confirmation, followed by the first raids on Libya 3 weeks ago. Today, following the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi, there can no longer be any doubt: The United States under the West's conniving or at least indulgent eye, is trying to use brute force to "bring into line" all those who refuse submission.

The pretext invoked is the "struggle against terrorism." Media manipulations and unfounded accusations are being used in large-scale maneuvers to condition public opinion, create an unhealthy atmosphere, and stick the label "terrorist" to the disobedient people it is intended to strike.

And yet, if we are to talk of terrorism, what worse form of terrorism is there than state terrorism which consists of using a powerful military arsenal to hijack civilian aircraft, attack sovereign countries, and officially sow death and destruction in other countries in front of the whole world? Where is the desire for peace and respect for international law so strongly adovated in world organizations by these same firebrands?

The Mediterranean area has now become a favorite target of this aggression, and the initial result of this is to increase tension in this area and engender a "particularly dangerous situation for peace and stability in all the region's countries," as the Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday. In less than a month the Libyan people have twice suffered deliberate aggression intended to cast doubt on its sovereignty and independence and causing the deaths of many innocent people. Faced with this tragic situation, it enjoys the firm solidarity and increased support of all peoples who love peace and freedom, particularly those in the Arab world, which is thus again being brutally attacked.

It is not for reasons of protocol that Israel — another expert in state terrorism — expressed its "enthusiastic approval" immediately after the U.S. Air Force raid on Tripoli and Banghazi. That is because the blow was aimed at the whole Arab world, in addition to Libyan territory. The Arab world must therefore draw the appropriate conclusions from this more than ever. It can only rely on itself to fight its battles, on its solidarity and its unity of action. It is more vitally necessary than ever for it to end its internal disputes, close ranks, and put up a united front to its enemies. The only solution is to be strong in face of those who only understand force.

Bendjedid Pays Official Visit to Sweden

For reportage on the visit of President Chadli Bendjedid to Sweden that began on 22 April, see the Sweden section of the 24 April Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

Five-Man 'Military Junta' Reported Ruling Country

BK230922 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 23 (AFP) — A five-man military junta is ruling Libya after taking full powers away from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi following the U.S. bombing last week, the *TIMES* reported here Wednesday in a dispatch from Tripoli.

TIMES correspondent Robert Fisk said Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was sharing power with his right-hand man, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Deputy Head of Staff Khuwaylidi al-Hamaydi, Army Commander Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and Army Inspector-General Mustafa Kharrubi.

The *TIMES* article said Colonel al-Qadhdhafi no longer held exclusive power, but was the "figurehead" leader of Libya.

The correspondent reported that the junta had possibly been set up to head off a coup d'etat. Foreign corespondents reported shots around Bab al-Aziziyah soon after the U.S. bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi before dawn on April 15. Libyan authorities said the shots were anti-aircraft fire.

'Free Officers' Reappearing

HK240214 Hong Kong AFP in English 0206 GMT 24 Apr 86

[By Rene Naba]

[Text] Tripoli, April 24 (AFP) — Leading figures from the "Free Officers" who overthrew Libya's Sanusi dynasty in 1969 have reappeared on the public stage in the week following the U.S. bombing of Libya.

They include Major Khuwaylidi al-Hamaydi, in charge of military security and reputed to be the Army's "eye" in the government; and Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, the nation's number two leader, who directs "revolutionary committees" and paragovernmental activities.

They spoke in public on Friday and Saturday respectively.

Maj. Khuwaylidi delivered a speech at the funeral of 37 victims of the April 15 U.S. raid, in which he reiterated his "attachment to the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi," whom he described as the guiding spirit of the country's "Nasserist-derived movement."

"Through Col. al-Qadhdhafi," he said, "it was the whole of Libya that was targeted."

He reiterated that Libya would stand by its policies, including solidarity "with the world's revolutionary forces."

Maj. Jallud was more explicit. Saturday, in the only press conference held by the Libyan leader since the air raid, he said: "Col. al-Qadhdhafi will not be relinquishing his duties for a long time yet. I and the other officers will continue to obey him."

It was Maj. Jallud's answer to journalists asking about the likelihood of a coup d'etat.

As for the "revolutionary leader" himself, he is all over the scene, judging by the reports of his activities carried daily by Libyan radio and television.

After his statement to the nation last Wednesday, in which he confirmed the death of his 15-month-old adopted daughter, Hana, as a result of the U.S. attack, Col. al-Qadhdhafi paid a visit Friday to the wounded and prayed Saturday over the victims' graves.

On Sunday, he talked in succession with Soviet, Moroccan, and nonaligned bloc delegates from Sudan, Ghana and Mauritania, who had come, according to the Libyan media, "to present their condolences and reiterate their solidarity" with Libya.

The reappearance of the "old revolutionaries" has had different interpretations here.

The Western press theorizes that the Army might be coming back in force into the government, but Arab diplomatic circles here believe their reappearance is more a "display of solidarity and consensus," by the Libyan hierarchy after the U.S. raid.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Chad's Goukouni Oueddei

LD232132 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1941 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution this evening received Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the Transitional National Unity Government (GUNT) in Chad. Mr Goukouni affirmed the stand of all factions of the Chadian revolution by the side of the great Jamahiriyah people in their brave confrontation with the barbarous abortive U.S.-NATO aggression. [Video shows al-Qadhdhafi receiving Goukouni Oueddei and two other unidentified officials]

Receives King Hassan Envoy

LD240956 Tripoli JANA in English 0905 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 14, April 24, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received yesterday Mr Mohamed Aouad, personal envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco.

Mauritanian Minister Concludes Visit 23 April

LD231554 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 gmt 23 apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Apr (JANA) — Brother Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Widadi, Mauritanian minister of culture, information, posts, and telecommunications and the personal envoy of Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state of Mauritania, left Tripoli this afternoon.

Al-Hudayri Interviewed on Stand Toward 'Terror'

PM240822 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 23-29 Apr 86 p 16

[Telephone interview with 'Ali al-Hudayri, member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison (assistant foreign minister), by Salih Qallab; date and place not given]

[Text][Qallab] Were you surprised by the American raid or were you expecting what happened and the manner in which it happened?

[Al-Hudayri] The surprise lay in the fact that the strike was aimed at cities and residential quarters as well as at mosques and hospitals. We had been preparing for this attack for some time and were expecting the raid at any moment, but we believed that the bulk of the attack would concentrate on military and not civilian targets. This is because of our belief that a state claiming to be civilized and to be against harming the unarmed and the innocent would not do what it did. But by doing what it did the United States once again proved that its claims are far removed from its actions.

[Qallab] Was that why you switched off the lights in Tripoli 3 minutes after the raid was already in progress?

[Al-Hudayri] That is true. We did not expect the residential areas to be a target for the U.S. aircraft.

[Qallab] What is your opinion of the Soviet reaction? Were you expecting that Moscow's stand would be confined to condemnation only?

[Al-Hudayri] We rely only on God and on our own capabilities and people, in addition to our reliance on Arab and Islamic support as well as the support of friendly states including the eastern bloc countries.

[Qallab] What is your attitude to the West European countries that refused to allow the passage of U.S. aircraft through their airspace and which opposed the U.S. raid?

[Al-Hudayri] Our principal enemy is the United States, and, since Britain stands with the United States and allowed the raiding U.S. aircraft to take off from bases on its territory, then we consider it an enemy too. With regard to the other European countries, their stands on this matter differ and, therefore, our attitude to them is different. But we consider our real confrontation to be with Britain and the United States.

[Qallab] Washington says in this regard that it has proof of the Jamahiryah's involvement in the explosion incident in West Berlin. What do you say to that?

[Al-Hudayri] What Washington is saying falls within the context of looking for pretexts. The United States tried to use the Gulf of Sidra as a pretext for attacking the Libyan Jamahiriyah, but when it found itself confronted by the world's just and honorable forces it began to look for other pretexts and so it found the Berlin incident in question. I would like to reaffirm here that our stand toward terror is clear, declared, and firm. We are against terror and the killing of innocent people. All our shari'ahs and laws are against killing innocent women and children. I believe that it has now become clear to the world who is the terrorist. By virtue of what it has done the United States has once again proved that it has shifted terror from the level of individuals and small groupsto that of states.

[Qallab] Does this mean that you have relinquished the threat to carry the battle into the heart of the United States?

[Al-Hudayri] The United States is waging war on our country and people. We will confront this situation with all our inherent capabilities in order to thwart it. As long as this situation continues our resistance will continue.

[Qallab] It has been said that you asked Belgium to mediate between you and the United States. Are you prepared for reconciliation and for resolving matters peacefully?

[Al-Hudayri] Reports regarding the question of Belgium are merely press reports on which I do no wish to comment. But if the United States wants dialogue, then welcome. We have always sought and continue to seek to establish normal relations with all world countries, including the United States. But the United States, in response to our attempts, chose a different method — the method of continuing threats until it eventually resorted to war and to the use of the most sophisticated weapons with the aim of subjugating and intimidating the Jamahiriyah so that it would give up its role. But we will not succumb, nor will we be afraid; we believe in the policy of peaceful coexistence and strive for such coexistence. But this does not mean that we accept that the United States should dictate its views to us.

[Qallab] Do you believe that Washington is satisfied with what it has done, or will it renew its attack?

[Al-Hudayri] We expect the resumption of the attack at any moment.

[Qallab] What is your evidence for that?

[Al-Hudayri] We are in a state of war with the United States; it has imposed this on us. U.S. military preparations and movements are still continuing and, therefore, we expect an attack at any moment.

[Qallab] What is your opinion of Arab reaction? Do you believe it to be adequate?

[Al-Hudayri] As I said, we are in a state of war with the United States. We appreciate any effort by our Arab brothers in the face of this situation. As to whether we are satisfied with the Arab stand or not, we believe that our Arab nation's capabilities are vast and that it is capable of confronting the U.S. challenge.

Foreign Liaison Spokesman Condemns EC Measures

LD232149 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1941 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] An official spokesman for the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison made the following statement:

The EEC foreign ministers who met in Luxembourg made the decision related to measures pertaining to the diplomatic rejection [tankir] vis-a-vis the Jamahiriyah. Then the United Kingdom, Britain, launched a campaign against the Jamahiriyah's subjects who are studying in British universities and institutes following which they were arrested and deported along with their families to the Jamahiriyah.

While the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison is not surprised at any measures taken by the government of Margaret Thatcher against the Jamahiriyah or its subjects, following its complicity in the aggression against the Jamahiriyah which resulted in the killing of children, women, old people, and innocent people, it considers the European Community unanimously going along with the frenzied state of the United States and the United Kingdom a very grave matter since the community has not individually or collectively conducted any contacts or consultations with the Jamahiriyah vis-a-vis its bilateral or collective relations and is holding a meeting among its members to decide on these issues. This matter, as much as it contradicts international norms and good intentions in international relations, expresses the extent of the hegemony being practiced by the United States and its destructive role in international relations, and Arab-European relations in particular. It also expresses the intention of the U.S. Administration and the United Kingdom to create a chaotic atmosphere to cover up the hidious crime which was committed against innocent people thus contradicting international law.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison condemns the measures taken by the European Community since it is considers them a submission and subservience to the deplorable U.S. and UK propaganda tools. It recalls the collective international condemnation, with the Nonaligned Movement at the forefront, against the U.S. aggression and the support for the stance of the Jamahiriyah and can only interpret the position of the European Community as a submission to U.S. pressure and a sacrifice of the interests of European peoples who are historically and politically linked to the Arab nation. It also shows a bias against the Jamahiriyah, and it is a stand counter to that of the Nonaligned Movement. Thus, the European Community has put itself in the same political position as the United States and Britain. The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison reserves its internationally guaranteed right to take appropriate measure when the above mentioned EEC decision comes into force.

The EEC countries, instead of denouncing the ugly aggression mounted by the United States against a small people, have announced political measures which complement this military aggression, including the use of the veto at the Security Council to obstruct the adoption of a resolution condemning the aggression. The stand of the European Community clearly shows U.S. terrorism and banditry, and the submission of the European governmental will to it.

The Jamahiriyah has strongly rejected accusations, by any means of terrorism without irrefutable evidence, and rejects the collusion behind using individual incidents to establish an international policy.

Contradictory Reports Issued on Journalist Expulsion

Minister Says Journalistic Task 'Over'

DW240747 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2020 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Interview with Libyan Information Minister Sharif Al-Din by correspondent Veit Lennartz in Tripoli on 23 April -- recorded in Arabic with superimposed German translation]

[Text][Lennartz] We asked the Libyan information minister, Dr Sharif al-Din, who granted us an exclusive interview, about the reasons for the expulsion of the journalists.

[Sharif al-Din] To begin with, it is all wrong. It is part of the evil information campaign by the Americans and some Western media. The truth is that I met with the entire press at a reception yesterday and informed them that the journalistic task for which they were here, to report on the U.S. aggression against Libya, is finished.

[Lennartz] Suppose the Federal Republic expels Libyan diplomats and citizens. Will Libya do the same with Germans?

[Sharif al-Din] That is up to the people's committees to decide. We in Libya are a civilized nation. We believe that the Germans are a civilized nation as well and will not follow the measures of Reagan and Thatcher. We have very good economic relations with Germany, and many Germans are living here in Libya in freedom and safety. I am convinced that the Germans will not do as the others have.

Stockholm Says Decision 'Modified'

LD231759 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Correspondent Titti Nylander reports from Tripoli for the "EKO" program]

[Text] All journalists from the United States and the EEC countries were today ordered to leave Libya. This measure came as a response to the EEC's decision to expel Libyan diplomats. EKO correspondent Titti Nylander is permitted to remain in the country, but freedom of movement there has been greatly restricted. Here is her report from the Libyan capital, Tripoli:

The decision to expel all U.S. and EEC countries' journalists from Libya was at first quite categorical, but [words indistinct] had left the hotel, the decision was modified, and the latest order is that all those affected are to be out by 25 April. Of the 280 foreign journalists who were in Tripoli when the expulsion order came, nearly 200 departed today in various [words indistinct] Europe.

The expulsion of the journalists from the United States and EEC countries was in reprisal for the EEC countries' decision to implement diplomatic sanctions and to expel Libyans from Europe, a Libyan spokesman explained today to British representatives in Tripoli. At the same time, an official has told those of us journalists who remain that the decision was made not on political grounds but simply because there were too many of us. But the fact still remains we have not received the ultimatum, while U.S. and EEC countries' journalists have. Decisions made in Tripoli these days are often contradictory and confusing. The Libyan authorities no doubt prefer to have journalists here when there is an external development to report on, while the country's internal affairs do not concern foreigners. Now there is nothing more here for the foreign press to do, a spokesman for the Ministry of Information said. Thus, it is clear that no journalist, [word indistinct] or not, will be given a chance to describe what is happening now in Libya.

DPA Terms Order 'Misunderstanding'

LD231506 Hamburg DPA in German 1425 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpts] London 23 Apr (DPA) -- On Wednesday, the government in Tripoli ordered several hundred journalists from the United States and the EC countries to leave Libya.

According to the foreign ministry in Bonn, the Libyan Government then gave instructions that all the journalists who were already on their way to the airport in Tripoli could return to the city. The expulsion had been a misunderstanding.

Reportage on Measures To Be Taken by FRG

20 People's Bureau Workers To Leave

LD231129 Hamburg DPA in German 1101 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 23 Apr (DPA) — About 20 employees of the Libyan People's Bureau in Bonn will have to leave the Federal Republic. According to reliable information, this is the result of the discussions held in the federal Cabinet today on measures in connection with the sanctions against Libya decided by the EC foreign ministers in Luxembourg.

As was heard from government circles, the Federal Republic will withdraw three embassy employees from Tripoli. The staff of the Libyan People's Bureau in Bonn is to be reduced to the same level as that of the Federal German mission in Libya. More than 20 German Embassy members are currently there. The Libyans have 11 employees in the federal capital with diplomatic status and 20 without such status. Hence, Libyan Embassy staff in Bonn have been halved.

DPA Reports Further

LD231335 Hamburg DPA in German 1159 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 23 Apr (DPA) — The federal government today required the Libyan People's Bureau in Bonn to reduce the number of its employees from 41 to 19. With this decision by the Cabinet, which was made following an address by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on this subject, the federal government began to implement the EC sanctions decisions. Some of the 22 Libyans are members of the diplomatic service, the others belong to the administrative service.

At the same time the Federal Republic Embassy in Tripoli will be reduced by 3 employees and will then also reach a staffing level of 19. The transfers are due to take place within the next few days, according to details from government sources.

According to this information, the composition of the list of 22 employees to be withdrawn will be left up to the Libyan People's Bureau to a large extent. One exception, however, will be "some" Libyans who have been listed by name by the German security authorities, who will definitely have to leave. The names of these Libyans will have to be given in advance by the Federal Interior Ministry or by the security authorities which are subordinate to him, as Genscher stressed to the federal Cabinet.

The measures, which were adopted by the EC foreign ministers in Luxembourg last Monday [21 April] and have now been presented to the Cabinet in a package, also cover the restriction of freedom of movement. In the future Libyan diplomats in Bonn will be able to move about only within the borders of the federal capital itself and up to and into Cologne/Bonn Airport. The German authorities will immediately initiate an examination of other Libyan offices such as airlines, to establish whether they are undermanned. Measures to tighten up the granting of visas will be worked out by the responsible authorities immediately.

Addressing the Cabinet, Federal Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU), in presenting his report on the security situation, described the arrest of the Palestinian Ahmed Nawat Mansur Hasi [spelling as received] in Berlin as the "first good success in the investigation."

UAE Paper Reports New Air Defense Weapons Obtained

GF241019 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli — An informed source in Tripoli has stated that the Libyan military leadership is cautiously watching the NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean which began yesterday. He said that the Libyan forces have been put on top alert in order to face any possible aggression.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, the source said that the Soviet naval presence in Libyan ports is a guarantee against the renewal of aggression against Libya. He further asserted that Libya recently obtained sophisticated weapons — including missiles — that numerous Warsaw Pact countries do not possess. The paper said that Libya's acquisition of these very advanced weapons, with which it has bolstered its air defense, took place after direct contacts between Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Dr 'Ali al-Turayki, Libyan ambassador to the United Nations, has warned that the UN Security Council, which failed to shoulder its full responsibility in adopting a resolution that condemns the U.S. aggression, has left the door wide open for continued aggression against Libya. In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, he asserted that the reconvening of the UN Security Council to listen to the statements of the nonaligned delegation is an inevitable necessity to affirm the international support which the Libyan Jamahiriyah enjoys in its confrontation of U.S. aggression.

Kuwait, Yemeni, Sudan Workers Declare Support

LD240332 Tripoli JANA in English 1409 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 13 April 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Arab people's organizations, associations and bodies have continued in expressing both their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and announcing their condemnation of the barbarous U.S. aggression.

[words indistinct] ITS statement released today, the Kuwaiti Oil Workers' Union has stressed that the trade union movement in the Kuwaiti oil sector fully supports the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in valiantly repulsing the arrogance of power Reagan, the child-murderer, is obsessed with.

The statement goes on to emphasise the oil industries and petrochemicals workers in Kuwait reiterate their supportive stand on defending the Libyan Arab people and placing all their potentials at their disposal while facing the neo-Nazis who endeavour to destroy human civilization. The statement adds that the Kuwaiti workers are now more determined to exert and sacrifice everything dear to (?support) their brotherly Libyan Arab people. Such stand, the statement goes on to say, stems from the unity of destiny, objective and origin.

Likewise, the workers of oil, minerals and chemicals industries in Democratic Yemen have stressed their full support for and principled stand on the struggle waged by the Libyan Arab people against the terrorist orientations of the administration of the child-murderer, Reagan. [words indistinct] statement, the workers reiterated yesterday in [words indistinct] Yemeni people is proud of and pays tribute to the heroic steadfastness displayed by the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leader in facing the U.S. barbarous aggression.

The statement continues that Arab workers are called on to boycott U.S. for good, placing pressure for ending its interests in the Arab homeland, let alone cutting off relations with it and stoping oil supplies to it.

The statement, in the mean time, has made it clear that all Arab potentials [words indistinct] in the Yemen are now at the disposal of the Libyan Leadership and people.

In the meantime, the masses of the chemica.s and mining industries workers in Sudan have reaffirmed that they place all (?their) capabilities at the disposal of the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership emphasising the amassing of all Arab potentials in facing the aggression and foiling the imperialist plots and schemes that are directed against Arab presence.

Commentary Denounces VOA, BBC News Relays
LD231743 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1610 GMT 23 Apr 86

[From the "Answers to the Point" program]

[Excerpts] London Radio [BBC] and the Voice of America have relayed the news that Britain intends to expel 21 Libyans.

The Voice of America correspondent said that this step adopted by the British Government confirms the fact that Libya is involved in international terrorism. We do not know how this step confirms Libya's involvement in international terrorism. The VOA correspondent added, in her dispatch relayed by Radio VOA, that the British expulsion of the Libyans is considered by the U.S. State Department to be further proof of the fact that Libyan citizens are engaged in terrorist activities. The U.S. officials welcomed the British decision to expel the Libyans.

The British Government says that it decided to expel the Libyans, who are not officials or employees, [of the Libyan Government], for reasons of national security because of their involvement, according to Radio VOA, in revolutionary student activities.

VOA added: The British Government has refused to grant Libya any diplomatic presence in London since a British police woman was shot in 1984. In this respect, the U.S. Government also welcomed the EEC resolution to restrict the movements of the Libyan diplomats in Europe. The U.S. Government pointed out the necessity of increasing coordination to combat terrorism.

We stress that concentrating on Libyan citizens and accusing them of terrorist activities is a premeditated action which comes within the U.S.-U.K.-NATO scheme and which is aimed at accusing the Jamahiriyah of terrorism.

The British Government is now intentionally arresting the innocent then spreading the news of this arrest as if it is for security reasons which concern British national security because those arrested practice terrorist activities — according to the British Government claims and according to the broadcasts by Radio London and VOA.

We do not know what other proof there is that Libya uses its citizens for terrorist activities. What is this proof which VOA raves about?

As for London radio, in its morning news bulletin on 22 April it said that Reagan expressed his regrets at the civilian casualties in the Libyan Jamahiriyah but he claimed that there is enough evidence that some Libyan missiles might have caused these casualties.

Reagan — the murderer, the child murderer, and the terrorist — according to London radio is a polite person who regrets the civilian casualities. This means that Reagan who came to kill the children and to kill the civilians intentionally, admitted — according to London radio — that he is a person who regrets the occurence of civilian casualities.

But according to London radio, Reagan has enough evidence that some Libyan missiles were the cause.

These crusaders always have enough evidence. In the same news item, London radio says on the subject of the draft resolution submitted by five nonaligned countries condemning the U.S. aggression, that the resolution condemns all terrorist activities without naming the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

This means that London radio interprets the draft resolution — the part which condemns the terrorist activities — as addressed to the Jamahiriyah.

This means that if the resolution condemns the U.S. aggression, then it simultaneously condemns the terrorist activities which the Western crusader claim — the claims which London radio expresses — are practiced by the Jamahiriyah.

Is there worse injustice or arrogance? Is there a worse hatred than this crusading hatred?

MOROCCO

Foreign Minister Receives EEC Delegation
LD231951 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Rabat, 23 Apr 86 (MAP) — Mr Abdellatif Filali, the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, this morning in Rabat received the European Parliament delegation in charge of the relations with Arab Maghreb countries which has been on an official 6-day visit to Morocco since last Sunday.

During the meeting viewpoints were exchanged on matters of common interest and current international problems, including the repercussions of the expansion of the European Common Market on the Moroccan economy, and the cooperation between the house of representatives and the European Parliament, the situation in the Mediterranean sea, as well as the Moroccan role in the peace process in the Middle East and relations between the Kingdom and Spain.

Mr Abdellatif Filali has taken this opportunity to announce to the European Parliamentarian delegation that he is to visit Strasbourg during the general session of the European Community from 12 to 16 May.

SUDAN

Premier, Envoy to U.S. Discuss Libyan Situation

JN231830 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT
23 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 23 (SUNA) Prime Minister Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah reviewed here today with the Sudanese ambassador to Washington the relations with the United States the deteriorated situation in the Middle East and in Mediterrean Basin after the American aggression on Libya. Sudan has last week recalled its ambassador to Washington after the American aggression on the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Cabinet Approves De-Privatization of Dailies

JN231815 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT
23 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 23 (SUNA) The Council of Ministers has agreed in its today's last session, on a recommendation submitted by the cabinet-formed committee regarding the transforming of both *AL-AYYAM* and *AL-SAHAFAH* dailies into two public companies and the setting up of a technical commission, to lay down and follow up the details and plan of the implementation of the resolution.

It also issued the cancellation of the Armed Forces weekly and the transfer of its assets to the Armed Forces Moral Orientation Deparment.

As for the *SUDAN NOW* newsmagazine and SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA), the cabinet has left the status of the former to be discussed by the coming parliament, while it decided to keep the latter as an independent institution.

Meanwhile, it consented on the draft law related to the signing of a loan agreement between the Sudan and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the finance of the west Savanna project, western Sudan.

Al-Mahdi: Outcome of Party Talks To Be Announced

JN230957 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT
23 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 23 (SUNA) — Leader of the recent parliamentary elections winner, Ummah National Party Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, has accused the Transitional Government of failing to meet the people's most important demands particularly the laying out of the popular punishment law pointing out that the issuing of this law will be among the priorities the upcoming government will seek to apply by the constitutional legitimacy.

In a speech to the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* published today Al-Mahdi said the outcome of consultations currently underway between his party and the Democratic Unionist Party "DUP" on the formation of the government, will be announced today. He also revealed that consultations between his party and Sudanese National Party of Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush are also underway along with the southern Sudan political parties on the national unity government and on the constitutional conference.

Communist Party Calls for 'Capable' Government

JN230952 Khartoum SUNA in English 0938 GMT
23 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 23 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Communist Party, "S.C.P", has called for the formation of a national government that realizes the nature and magnitude of the problems facing the country. The S.C.P said the government should also be capable and committed to implement the goals of the popular uprising.

Speaking to daily *AL-AYYAM* issued today, S.C.P Secretary General Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud pointed out that the national government should first be established on the popular backing. Issues of debates among the political forces in the parliament should be on the repeal of Sept. 1983 laws, the democratic solution to the southern problem, the rectification of the banking system and the halt of disarray and corruption in the Islamic and foreign banks.

Civil Aviation Employees Start Strike 23 Apr

JN231059 Khartoum SUNA in English 1046 GMT
23 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April, 23 (SUNA) — The employees of the Civil Aviation Corporation have started a three-day strike as from today protesting against the negligence of their demands by the concerned authorities.

The Civil Aviation Coporation, which comprises 6 trade unions, recently submitted a memorandum to the authorities demanding the improvement of their services conditions and the passing of the new wages and salaries structure. Air navigation will deeply be affected because technicians and aviation engineers are taking part in the strike.

LIBERIA

Justice Minister Says UPP Leader Can Return Home

MB231250 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 22 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Liberian opposition party leader Baccus Mathews is not too happy about the way his United People's Party, UPP, is being treated by the authorities. For a start, it was banned before last year's controversial elections. It has been trying to make a comeback under Liberia's new Constitution, but a rally held 10 days ago was broken up by police. It was claimed that around 700 people were arrested and many hospitalized. Baccus Mathews himself is in self-imposed exile in the United States. On this program last week, he said he couldn't go home and implied that the authorities wouldn't guarantee his safety and that he might be arrested. Well, Liberia's Justice Minister Jenkins Scott says that is not the case. Robin White asked him what the case was.

[Begin recording] [Scott] Well, there is no basis for Baccus Matthews' fear given that Baccus Matthews left of his free will. He was not threatened in any way or form and there is no official statement requesting that he should be arrested, nor have we threatened him in any way.

[White] So, you are saying that if he were to return, he would not be arrested?

[Scott] Of course not, there is no reason for his arrest, and as far as I know, there is no charge pending against him.

[White] So, why should he think that he might be in some danger if he came back home?

[Scott] Well, I am inclined to believe that he is relying primarily on the lies and rumors that people pass on to him believing that if he should come, this is what may happen to him, and I think he is basically a victim of those kind of lies and rumors.

[White] So, as far as you are concerned, he can come back home tomorrow?

[Scott] Definitely.

[White] Mr Jenkins Scott, a couple of weeks ago, Baccus Matthews' supporters tried to hold what they say was a peaceful meeting which was broken up by the authorities and 700 people were arrested.

[Scott] That is an absolute lie. Seven hundred persons were never arrested and besides, they were not arrested for supposedly expressing a legitimate right. The law requires in Liberia that to hold a meeting or a gathering of the sort, [words indistinct] street march or demonstration, one must obtain permission from the Ministry of Justice. That permission was never gotten and they began to gather, to hold a political rally, so to speak. The meeting was broken up and there were only about 36, 37 persons who were arrested.

[White] But where does this figure of 700 come from, then?

[Scott] Again, this is, you see, this is all intended for the kind of a media, for the kind of universe we live in today, that the opposition can say anything they want to say because that makes BBC for that matter or any international press pay attention to them or any international organization pay attention to them. The more they exaggerate, the more alarming it looks, the more sensational the issue, but there were never 200 persons arrested, even 100. Only 37 persons were arrested and they (?have since) posted bond and they are out.

[White] I understand that some people were so badly beaten up that they were hospitalized?

[Scott] I have been told that myself, and I am trying to find out who beat them up [words indistinct] allegations and I met the individuals on the day they were arrested and I saw their physical state, and I, in fact, promised them that upon leaving the hospital, they should come to me and tell me exactly who were the persons that beat them so we can get the appropriate action against them. [end recording]

MALI

Reportage on Visit of Norwegian Secretary

Arrives 18 April

AB200923 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The Norwegian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation [as heard] arrived in Bamako last night. He was leading a 7-member delegation including the secretary of state for finance.

Mr Saeter, who was welcomed by his Malian counterpart, Alioune Blondin Beye, had flown to Gossi where he will visit [words indistinct]. The visit will also be marked by talks which may consecrate a positive evolution of the cooperation between the two countries.

Received by Minister Beye

AB221049 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, yesterday received in audience the Norwegian ministerial delegation led by Odd Saeter, secretary of state at the Norwegian Ministry of Cooperation and Development. Their discussions centered mainly on the Norwegian Government's aid in the fields of food self-sufficiency, the harnessing of water, as well as the control of drought and desert encroachment.

NIGER

Chadian Envoy Meets With Kountche, Speaks to Press

AB231930 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, granted an audience this morning to Chadian Mines and Energy [as heard] Minister Moussa Seif Adoum. After the audience the Chadian minister expressed his impressions to the press:

[Begin recording] [Adoum] I have just left an audience which President Seyni Kountche was kind enough to grant me. Our talks touched on the constant consultations between His Excellency President Seyni Kountche and President Hissein Habre. You know that there have been developments in the situation in Chad, both militarily and politically. It is within this framework that the two heads of state have consulted one another, as they usually do, to examine African and world issues with the view to finding a happy and final solution to the Chadian problem.

[Unindentified reporter] Have there been peace efforts in Chad since the failure of the Habre-Goukouni meeting which was to have been held in Congo?

[Adoum] You know that since 1982, and even well before then, President Hissein Habre has never stopped pursuing a peaceful settlement because we strongly believe that our problems cannot be solved through war and that we must therefore continue discussions.

Along this line, and on the home front, more than 16 agreements on national reconciliation have been signed between the government and the various armed groups in the south and in the center of the country. This has resulted in the return of complete tranquillity and security to the entirety of the territory under the Chadian Government control.

On the external plane, two very important agreements have been signed. They were signed in Libreville last December with the Revolutionary Democratic Council, and with the Chadian Democratic Front led by General Djongo. All these figures from abroad and from inside the country are now either members of the government or members of the Consultative Council.

In a nutshell, everyone is now taking part in running the affairs of the country, which is a very important victory achieved by the policy of national reconciliation as championed by President Hissein Habre in line with the OAU recommendations. [end recording]

NIGERIA

AFP: Former Politicians Arrested for Violating Ban

AB231740 Paris AFP in French 1341 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Lagos, 23 Apr (AFP) — The Nigerian military authorities have arrested a "number" of politicians of the former regime who had not respected the ban on political activities, the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) has announced.

According to the report carried by the NTA Tuesday evening without further details, Tanko Yakassai, a northerner and former official of the National Assembly during the Shehu Shagari administration (1979-1983), and an "important" former senator, whose identity has not been disclosed, are among those who are being detained.

These arrests are announced almost 1 week after the confirmation of the ban on any political activities by the head of state, General Ibrahim Babangida, whose government preaches respect for human rights. The head of state had already warned the politicians that security agents are closely watching their activities.

According to recent unconfirmed reports, some former politicians had been meeting secretly by taking advantage of the national debate established by the government to define the political system that the country will adopt in 1990, when General Babangida promised to hand over power to civilians.

Press Endorses Political Ban

AB230948 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Apr 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The recent warning by President Ibrahim Babangida against politicking, until the ban on it is lifted by the AFRC [Armed Forces Ruling Council], is endorsed by the *NEW NIGERIAN*. The paper points out that the warning is necessary in view of the unguarded utterances by some former politicians. The *NEW NIGERIAN* holds that former politicians should continue to report to police stations at regular intervals, if they value their freedom.

Writing on the same subject, the *DAILY TIMES* expressed shock at recent reports that some former politicians have started regrouping in readiness for the reacquisition of political power by 1990. The paper regards the reemergence of the politicians as an insult to the collective intelligence of Nigerians, who have not forgotten their mismanagement of the nation's economy. The *TIMES* says that the present situation imposes on the Babangida administration the imperative to act with speed on the reports of the various tribunals on detained, released, or jailed politicians. This, according to the paper, will enable the administration to put behind the nation the issue of politicians, and provide it an opportunity to tackle the nation's social and economic problems.

VANGUARD Supports Akinyemi on U.S.-Libyan Issue

AB230944 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Apr 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *VANGUARD* examines the recent calls for the resignation of the minister of external affairs [Prof Bolaji Akinyemi]

over his reasons for Nigeria's attitude to the U.S.-Libyan conflict. The paper feels that the realities to be considered in the issue should be whether the existing atmosphere of mutual suspicion between Nigeria and Libya still leaves room for either of them to take up arms in the event of the other being attacked. [sentence as heard] The *VANGUARD* agrees with the reasons advanced by the minister for Nigeria's attitude, contending that discussion ought to be an essential ingredient of diplomacy.

Babangida Hosts Banquet for Hungary's Losonczi
AB232200 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The Federal Government has stepped up its material, political, and diplomatic support to all the liberation movements in Africa. It has also increased its liaison activities with the frontline states to minimize the effects of the destabilization policy of South Africa's apartheid regime. President Ibrahim Babangida announced this in Lagos this evening at a state banquet in honor of the visiting Hungarian leader, President Pal Losonczi. He said that Nigeria was worried by the (?infidelity) and wrecklessness in the behavior of the apartheid regime, which has persistently committed mindless and brutal aggression against African states.

The president said that it was a matter of encouragement that Hungary and Nigeria shared identical views on important world issues. He expressed gratitude to the government and people of Hungary for the various contributions made toward the socioeconomic development of Nigeria. Hungary, President Babangida noted, has been a friend in need, as it consistently supported Nigeria during its present difficulties by granting several credit lines. He said that this must have been a manifestation of the confidence reposed in Nigeria and the resilienceof its economy. President Babangida expressed the hope that the Hungarian example will be an eye-opener to other nations which stood on the fence during the crucial period.

In his speech, President Pal Losonczi said that despite different social and historical backgrounds, Nigeria and Hungary had been able to work out lasting cooperation because of a spirit of mutual trust and goodwill. He pledged that his country would continue to explore concrete possibilities of promoting commercial, economic, scientific and technical, cultural, and education relations with Nigeria. President Losonczi said that in the current unfavorable conditions in international politics and world economy, the development of relations called for a common will, common interest, and adequate flexibility.

A joint communique is expected to be signed by the two leaders tomorrow at the end of President Losonczi's visit.

SENEGAL

AFP: Opposition Condemns U.S. Raid, Diouf Silence
AB232215 Paris AFP in French 1852 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Dakar, 23 Apr (AFP) — In a joint statement delivered to the press, eight Senegalese opposition parties have condemned the U.S aggression against Libya. They said they "are astonished by and denounce the guilty silence of the OAU chairman" (Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf).

The eight parties called for an urgent OAU summit "to take concrete solidarity measures in favor of the Libyan people and government" and "urged the president of the Republic of Senegal to take a clear and unequivocal stand." President Diouf has not reacted publicly to the U.S. raid on Libya, but the OAU has condemned the aggression, in a statement issued in Addis Ababa, the organization's headquarters.

The parties that signed the statement are the Communist Workers League (Trotskyist), the Democratic League (Marxist), the People's Democratic Movement (Self-managing Socialist), the Socialist Workers Organization (Trotskyist), the African Independence Party (Marxist), the Senegalese Democratic Party (Labor), the Senegalese People's Party (Populist) and the People's Democratic Union (Maoist).

TOGO

Eyadema Orders Release of Four Detainees
AB231750 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] On the occasion of the festival of the victory which symbolizes for the Togolese people forgiveness and the triumph of the forces of good over the forces of evil, the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, has decided that legal action against Dagba Anani, Adoayom Mensah Dobou, Yao Semenou, and Nambouyema Bemba, who are detained in connection with the case of subversive documents, should be dropped. As a result, the above-named have regained their freedom as of today.

A similar measure had already been taken on 13 January 1986, during the celebration of the national liberation festival, and led to the freeing of nine persons implicated in the case of the tracts. With this magnanimous decision of the RPT founding chairman and president of the Republic, only 3 persons remain detained in connection with the tracts case.

Yes, we remember: In September last year, our peaceful people, who have learned over many years to live in peace and serenity which the RPT and Eyadema's regime have endowed us with, were confronted with serious occurrences marked by the explosion of bombs. In the face of these acts of sabotage, destruction, and destabilization, our vigilant security services arrested certain strayed individuals, writers of subversive tracts which they were receiving from the outside, and which were concealed in packages in such a way that they could pass unobserved. These tracts were distributed by these individuals, who covered the walls of some establishments with graffiti, inciting the Togolese people to revolt.

President Eyadema, in keeping with his policy of unity, peace, and national reconciliation, did not want to meet violence with violence. To the great surprise of the people, and despite the

gravity of the occurrence, he decided to set free some of the tract distributors, and they were freed during the 13 January 1986 holiday. Again, today, he is asking for four other persons to be freed. This decision is a lesson of grandeur and magnanimity for us Togolese people, a lesson which has always characterized the 13th January Man [reference to President Gnassingbe Eyadema] who has already made us used to such forgiveness.

The head of state's first gesture was towards that Togolese soldier and traitor who shot at the head of state from close range on the morning of 24 April 1967. We feel as if we are hearing the detonation of that Mark 36 rifle, this five-barreled gun with which the forces of evil had armed the unworthy soldier. His mission was to arrest the course of the young history of the new Togo by assassinating the president of the Republic on 24 April 1967 at the presidential palace. On that day, Eyadema was rounding off his inspection of a guard of honor when the shot was fired. The bullet tore the sleeve of the head of state's shirt, tearing away the notepad which he was holding at chest level, and went on to hit a wall.

Shocked by the sight of the head of state still on his feet, the leader of the abortive attack had wanted to shoot again, but he did not have time to do so, and was overcome. Eyadema had thus won his first victory over the forces of evil. Others in fact were to follow in 1974 during the abortive attempt of Sarakawa, and that of 1977, with the connivance of mercenaries in the pay of the enemies of the Togolese people. The Togolese people demanded capital punishment for the perpetrator of this first attack. But, imbued with unequalled magnanimity, the RPT founding chairman has always agreed to forgive his enemies, even the most unrelenting.

So, with President Eyadema at the head of Togo, we are continuing our forward march, and we shall always win victories. A glorious victory cannot be possible unless we remain united and in solidarity, as the 13th January Man unceasingly exhorts us to be. If the wall is not cracked, the lizard cannot enter it, he often says. Therefore, vigilance should be added to our unity and solidarity in order to weed from among our ranks the envious, false Togolese who, to satisfy their personal ambitions, are prepared to sell their souls to the devil.

Vigilance should therefore continue to be our watchword, in order to achieve more resounding victories than that of 24 April 1967.

ANGOLA

108 UNITA 'Bandits' Annihilated in Huambo, Moxico

MB221331 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Another 108 UNITA armed bandits were annihilated by the national army during recent offensive actions mounted by FAPLA in the Huambo and Moxico Provinces. During the operations, our forces captured 100 light and heavy weapons, 2,500 rounds of ammunition of various kinds and calibres and a large quantity of hand grenades, mortars and RPG-7 shells. The Angolan fighters freed from the claws of the bandits in the service of the racist South African regime another 40 people who had been kidnapped and kept prisoner.

BOTSWANA

Masire Addresses Socialist International Meeting

MB211820 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Speech by President Quett Masire at the opening of the Socialist International Conference chaired by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in Gaborone on 18 April — recorded]

[Excerpt] On behalf of the people and Government of Botswana and on my own behalf, I wish to extend a very warm welcome to Botswana to you, Mr Chairman; to His Excellency Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, and to all distinguished delegates and members of the presidium of the Socialist International. In welcoming you all here, I wish to remember the late prime minister of Sweden, Mr Olof Palme. Had it not been for the selfless [as heard] act of an assassin, we would have been honored by his presence among us today. Mr Olof Palme was a great champion of freedom and peaceful coexistence among nations. He spoke on behalf of the underprivileged whereever they may be in the world. He defended the weak and endeavored to give them strength. He demanded justice for the oppressed, the disenfranchised, the colonized, whereever they might be. It was these qualities that endeared him to the hearts of all. Speaking from the vantage point of the leader of a developing country in strife-torn southern Africa, I can tell you how greatly we appreciated the contributions Mr Palme made toward safeguarding individual liberty and the dignity of men throughout the world. May his soul rest in peace. May I suggest, Mr Chairman, we observe a minute of silence.

Thank you. We view with appreciation the fact that the Socialist International is holding this meeting in southern Africa, first because it is a most emphatic demonstration of solidarity with the people of this region, second, because we expect that it will give impetus to bringing focus on our common struggle for freedom and equality. I am certain that your presence here adds more weight to the concern that we have expressed in other fora. We shall assist you to gather evidence which will put a sharper focus on the issues of apartheid — the destabilisation by South Africa of neighboring countries and self-determination in Namibia. Insight and innovation are essential in addressing the problem of southern Africa. At this stage of the conflict, we are facing entrenched positions. Flexibility of approach and open-mindedness are required to bring about meaningful negotiations. In South Africa, it is of paramount importance that sooner rather than later, the people of that country agree to give each other a fair hearing. Until that happens, we will continue to witness escalating conflict and suffering in that country. It isn't for want of advice from the people of this region that South Africa is experiencing its current problems. My friend President Kaunda is one of those in the region who have taken a number of initiatives to try alert South Africa to the disaster it is courting. He, like other, suffered frustrations of the [words indistinct] futility of these endeavors, for there can be no peace in southern Africa for as long as the policy of apartheid persists. We must, however, continue to have hope. To use force of arms to protect an unjust political system is to keep people in bondage. The people of South Africa have been resisting their oppressive system of government because it does not serve their interests. The resistance has developed over the years from sporadic incidents of violence to a sustained resistance. We do not know when it will end or what it will lead to. We are, however, far from encouraged by the South African authorities' tendency to make promises of change with little apparent intention to keep them. I am more concerned about the efects of sustained violence on the psychology of the people in that country.

Zambia's Kaunda Speaks to Socialist Meeting

MB211907 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Speech by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at the Socialist International Conference in Gaborone on 18 April — recorded]

[Text] I am happy to be here in Botswana to participate in the meeting of the Socialist International once again. From the very start, let me thank President Masire for his generous hospitality and for hosting this meeting. May I also take this opportunity to thank you, Comrade Willy Brandt, the president of Socialist International, and your colleagues in the leadership of Socialist International for inviting us to attend this meeting. It is appropriate and fitting, comrade chairman, that we should remember at this meeting one of our most distinguished colleagues, the late prime minister of Sweden, Olof Palme, who recently left us. His contribution and faithful service to mankind will always be an inspiration to all of us. I can only in this respect, support what my brother, President Masire, has said about him. He was our hero in the Third World. Indeed, he was a hero of the enlightened developed countries. I agree with my brother; we shall pray that his soul rests in peace.

Comrade chairman, the holding of this meeting was again on the African continent, and particularly in this region, is an honor to us. I personally consider it significant and timely, considering the volatile situation that this part of the world is going through. We meet today in the heart of a region that is on the brink of a racial explosion, the effects of which could engulf all the countries of this region. Indeed, only urgent and effective international action will save us from the impending catastrophe.

Comrade chairman, delegates, we will recall that at the con-

ference on southern Africa of the Socialist International and the socialist group of the European Parliament with the Frontline States, ANC, and SWAPO held in Arusha in September 1984, we collectively condemned South Africa for its apartheid policies and its illegal occupation of Namibia. I will with your permission, comrade chairman, highlight a few of our decisions that continue to be relevant to the problems of this region. We demanded the independence of Namibia in accordance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435. We sought the imposition of the extraneous issue of linkage. [sentence as heard] We condemned South Africa for its economic, political, and military destabilization of independent neighboring states directly or through its agents. We condemned South Africa's cosmetic reforms and called for the complete eradication of apartheid. In that regard, we called for increased international pressure on that regime in the form of comprehensive binding international sanctions. We rejected the United States' policy of constructive engagement and emphasized that in the search for solutions the problems in this region should not be perceived in the context of superpower rivalry. Comrade chairman, I regret to report that there has been absolutely no progress in relation to what we all want to see in this region of the world, as my brother Quett Masire has already reported to the meeting.

The southern African situation continues to be plagued by three problems: the first of these is the apartheid itself and minority rule in South Africa; second, Namibia continues to be illegally occupied by South Africa; and third, South Africa has intensified its aggression against and destabilization of independent African states in the region.

What we have witnessed since our last meeting in Arusha is more cosmetic changes which do not go to the root of the problem. We have said, and we say it again, that apartheid is not reformable. It must be destroyed. Indeed, as we gather here today, dear sisters and brothers, hundreds of defenseless innocent people, men, women, and children, continue to die in the streets of South Africa. May more are imprisoned simply because of their legitimate struggle to regain their birthright in the country of their own.

I wish to repeat, comrade chairman, the conditions that would lead to restoration of peace in South Africa. These minimum conditions are as follows: a) South Africa should declare that apartheid is dead; b) the lifting of the obnoxious state of emergency should not be replaced by more draconian laws as the racist regime is planning to do; c) she should lift the ban on all political groups including the African National Congress; d) she should unconditionally release all political prisoners now in jail, including Nelson Mandela; and e) finally that she should establish a dialogue between representatives of the government and the genuine leaders of the nonwhite minorities to discuss the political future of the country: Comrade Chairman, I submit these are the steps which must be taken to avoid the looming catastrophe in South Africa and the area around.

There has also been no breakthrough on the question of Namibia and Namibian independence. It is still a stalemate. To make matters worse, the South African apartheid regime has announced the formation of a so-called interim administration in Namibia. This has rightly been condemned by the entire international community as null and void. It is a great tragedy of our times that the right of a people to self-determination and independence should continue to be linked to irrelevant issues such as the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. I urge this conference, comrade chairman, to reject linkage once again and to confirm our support for the secretary general of the United Nations, who should begin immediately the implementation of Resolution 435 since all relevant outstanding issues in relation to this resolution have now been resolved. We reaffirm our support for SWAPO in its legitimate struggle against South African occupation of Namibia. SWAPO and the Frontline States will remain undaunted by South African machinations and intrigues. The people of Namibia are bound to win because their cause is just.

Comrade chairman, the question of destabilization in this region has assumed dangerous proportions. South Africa is virtually drunk with its military and economic power. South Africa chooses when and where to strike, either in terms of military incursions or economic blockade of its neighbors. The regime has the greatest contempt for international agreements. This is evident by the regime's noncompliance with the articles of the Nkomati Accord as we all know. The regime itself admitted publicly to violating the Nkomati Accord. The Lusaka agreement between South Africa and Angola has also not been honored by the Botha regime. South Africa continues to occupy southern Angola in complete disregard of that agreement. We again, comrade chairman, demand the total and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

Comrade chairman, colleagues, and comrades, the United States of America policy in this area is not helping the situation either. This country, which is supposed to be the seat of democracy, has been pursuing reactionary policies in southern Africa against the will of the majority of the people. I find it strange, Comrade Chairman, that a country that claims to be the home of democracy should be propping up a minority racist regime that is responsible for so much upheaval leading to the credible suffering in this region. The Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement has only encouraged South Africa to continue to defy with the utmost impunity the international public opinion.

Recently, the American Government took a decision which has worsened the southern Africa situation further. I am here referring to the Reagan administration's position on UNITA. The United States has decided to supply money and war materials to the rebels in Angola. By doing this, the United States Government has demonstrated that it is willing to sacrifice its credibility as a peacemaker in this region. It has declared war on the legitimate Government of Angola. By this decision alone, the Reagan administration has joined South Africa in destabilizing the Frontline States. It has created the conditions for the negative division of Angola into a North and South Korea situation. The United States can no longer claim the status of an honest broker in southern Africa. The military and financial support that the United States is giving to Savimbi is a shameless act of state terrorism and should be stopped immediately.

Comrade chairman, in the state of such deteriorating conditions, it is regrettable that South Africa continues to receive increasing military aid including collaboration on the nuclear field from some NATO member-states. We urge these countries to desist

from such support in order to [words indistinct] in the struggle for freedom and peace in our region.

Comrade chairman, the list of the apartheid regime's supporters would not be complete without mention of the role of multinational corporations. To them, apartheid is profitable. To them, apartheid is profitable. [repeats himself] It is good business because it provides them with cheap labor which makes them realize huge profits from their investments. That maybe so in the short term, but now no one would guarantee even that. The possibility of thoes investments going up in flames is more apparent now than ever before.

It is therefore in the interest of these multinationals to join the forces of change because that is the only way they can protect their interests. In other words, if they cannot change as a matter of principle, then let them do so for fear of losing all they have invested as a result of the explosion now so clearly looming on the horizon.

Comrade chairman, as I have said earlier on, we have a serious situation in our hands. We need the support of all peace-loving nations and peoples to help us save the lives of so many people that are threatened by the impending explosion. I should at this point express our gratitude to all the people all over the world that have spoken out against apartheid, decent and honest men who love God their creator and man as their brother. These men and women are in all parts of the world, they are in the east, they are in the west, they are in the north, they are in the south. We thank them all. We urge these people not to relent in the valuable support they are giving the cause of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia. We welcome all the efforts for peace in this region and it is in that regard that we support the decision of the United Nations secretary general — United Nations General Assembly rather — to convene this year an international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia and a world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa. The (?intransigence) of South Africa can only be broken by pressure. International pressure must (?ever) continue to be brought to bear on apartheid South Africa to change. We support the idea of these conferences and we pledge to give our contribution to their success.

Comrade chairman, dear sisters and brothers, Zambia and indeed other Frontline States are committed to the total liberation of Africa. We shall now continue to support the liberation movements in their just struggle for freedom and we urge the international community to increase their material, financial, and moral support to liberation movements which are fighting against apartheid in South Africa and colonialism in Namibia. Comrade chairman, you will recall that the Frontline States met recently in Luanda to discuss the current developments in our region. I wish to end my contribution on the subject of apartheid with an appeal for support of the stand by Frontline States at the meeting. We want the complete eradication of apartheid and the only way, the only peaceful way, of doing that is through the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter. On Namibia, we called for immediate implementation of the Resolution 435 of 1978, we [word indistinct] preconditions and in that respect I want to say once again we pledged our support to the secretary general of the United Nations in his efforts for the independence of Namibia. I have no doubt that this meeting will once again express its support and solidarity with the oppressed peoples of this region.

In conclusion, comrade chairman, I would like to pay special tribute to the work of Socialist International. This organization serves to highlight the conscience of the world in many respects. My colleague has ably given details of what this organization does. Suffice it from me, therefore, to say it should be strengthened and supported in its onerous task. By [word indistinct] this Socialist International should face its (?fate). Apart from its present political programs, Socialist International can really play an important role in mobilizing economic development specially for developing countries. Comrade chairman, I am conscious of what the (?militant) commission has done in addressing [words indistinct]. In this respect I am addressing myself to the organization itself. Comrade chairman, fighting apartheid is right now, very right and very urgent, [words indistinct] progressive elements in the West like Socialist International can therefore and should in fact play a leading role in guiding the world to correctly look at the means for the developing countries, particularly in this region. The trend in the West at this moment is restrained conservatism through protectionism. This has obvious effects detrimental to the economic growth of development of these countries. I believe, Comrade chairman, that Socialist International should meet the [word indistinct] of swinging the pendulum of that conservatism toward helping economic growth of the developing countries. What is needed is to make a start in directing our energies to change the present unequal economic order for a [word indistinct] order. Once the world is prepared to offer developing counries fair prices for their products, this problem of debt and the role of aid will both be reduced. Indeed, our imports from Europe will increase as our economies pick up again. These overriding issues should be resolved through the numerous and calculated efforts by such organizations like Socialist International. Rescheduling debts is practical. Only [words indistinct] on the future capacities to repay. I emphasize the point, comrade chairman, rescheduling debts is pratical, only [words indistinct] on the future capacities to repay. But with the currency problem and with interest rates still high, many developing countries will not have the capacities to repay their debts without sacrificing their goods. Most economies of developing nations are already stagnant.

Comrade chairman, the concept of aid should also change. What is needed for developing countries is not aid by way of soft loans, but outright grants. The volume of such aid must be significantly stepped up in order to meet the challenges of Africa today. (?With that aim) I call upon Socialist International to use its influence and concern to strengthen its call for an African Marshall Plan for economic growth. Cooperation and not confrontation between nations is (?what will) create peace in our countries and in the world. With this peace, governments can exert their maximum efforts to improve the quality of life of their people. But that peace has to be worked for, fought for, and sacrificed for. Development is dependent on the existence of peace and stability in the world. But peace, comrade chairman, is not just the absence of war; it is more than this. Peace embraces the concept of total freedom for every person. Unfortunately, unfortunately, that is not the situation today. The rampant

oppression and gross violation of fundamental rights in South Africa and in Namibia and in other parts of the world — these must end. Socialist International can be a driving force in bringing about both better political and economic relations between Africa and Europe. Africa should not continue to lose out all the time. Africa seeks cooperation. Africa needs Europe just as much as Europe needs Africa. We are all dependent for our lives on each other. So for Europeans to continue to enjoy this and sustain the economic growth there should be fair development in the other parts of the world, especially in the developing countries. To this end, it is in interests of both Europeans and Africans and it is indeed for all the people in the world to work together. We are all God's children. We have a common humanity. We must live and work together with love, truth, social justice, and fair play. That is how we can avoid confrontation. Socialist International should recognize its role in all this. Thank you, and may God bless you all. [applause].

SOUTH AFRICA

Urbanization White Paper Details Reform Strategy

Race Laws To Be Amended, Repealed

MB230558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0040 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 23, SAPA — A total of 32 laws will be amended or repealed to remove colour or race as a means of controlling the movement and residential rights of South Africans. A government white paper on urbanization published today outlines an urbanization strategy based on a report of the President's Council in which the government "states emphatically that influx control can no longer serve any constitutional objective." It agrees with the findings of the President's Council that the arguments for abolishing influx control "far outweigh those against."

The abolition of influx control, however extends only to South Africans and does not apply to citizens of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. The white paper provides only that they will be treated as "foreigners" until such time as an agreement has been reached with the four independent states on the granting of dual citizenship.

In setting out its intention under "Internal Migration Control" the government says that as it held the viewpoint that "fundamental rights shoud be protected and that discrimination on the grounds of race or colour is not acceptable, it had decided that:

"Influx control should be abolished and that the possible implications of such a step should be taken into account in a strategy for planned, positive urbanisation."

Priority should also be given to the issue of a uniform identity document for all population groups.

"The government consequently instructs the departments responsible and other bodies to amend related legislation accordingly," the white paper says.

The first of the laws to be amended or scrapped is the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act (Act 25 of 1945) which is to be entirely repealed. It includes Section 10 (restrictions on the right of blacks to remain or be employed in certain areas), Section 11 (introduction of blacks into certain areas), Section 13 (provisions not applicable to blacks employed in certain industries or classes of employment) and Section 14 (removal of black persons who unlawfully remain in prescribed areas).

The Black Labour Act (Act 64 of 1964) which regulates the recruitment, employment, housing, feeding and health conditions of black employees and which contains the machinery for granting permission in terms of the abovementioned Section 10, is also to be repealed completely.

Proclamation R74 of 1968 which provides for the attesting of labour contracts of blacks from self-governing states, will also be repealed as "it inhibits the free movement of black workers."

The Black Affairs Administration Act (Act 45 of 1971), which controls the movement of blacks within the same development board area, is to be repealed in its entirety as is the Black (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act (Act 67 of 1952) in order to make way for the introduction of the new uniform identity document for all race groups.

The Black Labour Act (Act 29 of 1972), would as a result of the above repeals have no further practical application and is therefoe also scrapped as would the Blacks (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act which, in the words of the white paper, "applies to blacks only and frustrates their rights to obtain relief from the courts."

The white paper says "large portions" of the Population Registration Act, which identifies a person's race, would be repealed to make way for the new ID book.

The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act (Act 52 of 1951) is to be revised to make it generally applicable to all races.

Section 5 of the Black Administration Act (Act 38 of 1927) which provides for tribal removals will also be repealed, in line with recent policy announcements against forced removals.

The white paper also names the Black Communities Development Act (Act 4 of 1984), the National States Constitution Act (Act 21 of 1971), the Community Development Act (Act 3 of 1966) and a number of proclamations and provincial ordinances for amendment.

Blacks who are citizens of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and neighbouring countires, the white paper says, will be dealt with in terms of existing legislation government international migration control. "The provisions of the republic's legislation and of common law are such that the human rights of foreigners in the republic enjoy adequate protection." Should the TBVC governments agree to the granting of SA citizenship, migration of their citizens across the borders "would be influenced."

Influx Control Laws To Be Abolished

MB230615 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0020 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 23, SAPA — Influx control can no longer serve any constitutional objective and the government has decided to abolish it forthwith, says the white paper on urbanization tabled in Parliament today. It says the government has accepted the permanence of black people in the RSA and has decided that all South Africans should enjoy equal political rights with the protection of minority rights and the retention of independence, for those communities which might prefer it, in an undivided South Africa.

In view of the above the government has decided to abolish influx control and instead to give priority attention to the issuing of uniform identity documents for all population groups.

The new measures will come into force as soon as the relevant acts have been amended and promulgated.

The white paper says that in the past five years the government has introduced far-reaching changes and has stimulated and accelerated extensive development in all fields in order to secure an improved quality of life for every citizen.

Urbanization and the possible over-concentration of people and economic activity in some centres have enjoyed the attention of the government since the 1930s. It has, however, become clear that the decentralization of industries alone would not lead to a more balanced urbanization process in these centres. "Since urbanization is one of the most important aspects of the development in Southern Africa, the state president requested the President's Council to advise him on strategies by means of which the urbanization process could be ordered."

At the end of 1985 the President's Council submitted its report to the government.

The white paper puts forward the government's urbanization policy and at the same time announces an urbanization strategy for the future handling of any social, economic and physical problems which may follow in the wake of rapid urbanization. The President's Council reached the conclusion that the increase in so-called urbanized population cannot be ascribed only to the influx of people from the rural areas. "The pattern of a worldwide demographic phenomenon is already evident in Southern Africa, namely that the growth in urban populations can increasingly be ascribed to natural growth and decreasingly to an influx from rural areas."

The President's Council, in its report, emphasised the government's right and responsibility to influence the urbanization process in a positive manner in the interest of the development and continued existence of society. "Although the President's Council regards the government as primarily responsible for the formulation of an urbanization strategy, its further development and implementation must come to pass with the participation and co-responsibility of the private sector, local authorities, the communities in question and their leaders."

According to the President's Council urbanization should also be used to offer people the opportunity of improving their standard of living, and therefore the challenge put by the urbanization process in South Africa lies in the formulation of a positive urbanization strategy.

The President's Council also comes to the conclusion that no single measure or group of measures can prevent urbanization and recommends that influx control measures must be abolished and replaced by an urbanization strategy. These recommendations the government accepts, says the white paper.

Movement 'Only' Restricted by Homes

MB230622 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0036 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The possession or occupation of an approved home or site would be the only criteria to restrict the movement of South Africans in the government's new urbanisation strategy. In a white paper on urbanisation tabled today, the government said it had accepted the principle of freedom of movement and a recommendation of the President's Council to use occupation as a deliberate measure to promote orderly urbanisation. However, the requirement that new arrivals in urban areas should obtain approved accommodation or sites, would be contradictory to the accepted principle of free movement.

When read together with the discussion of the President's Council report, recommending the provison of sites for formal or informal housing, the requirement conformed with the civilised norm that people could not be permitted to settle indiscriminately. An approved site would therefore refer to a specific, identifiable portion of land approved or identified for living purposes by a government authority and which has been or can be surveyed for the purposes of purchase or registration. In the government's view occupation would, for the purposes of control, indicate accommodation in existing houses, core houses, shell houses, boarding houses, hostels, hotels, flats and informal housing structures on approved sites. "In short any form of housing and accommodation on land or in buildings which has been approved for housing purposes," the white paper says.

The white paper said the bureau for information would be an important link to keep a permanent, comprehensive programme active to inform prospective, rural migrants, including those in self-governing states, of the availability of approved accommodation sites and employment opportunities in urban areas. Local authorities were also instructed to establish effective information services for new arrivals.

In general, squatting was defined as illegal occupation of land or buildings for accommodation purposes and included the settlement of people of one population group in the group area of another. Legislation covering this, slums and health would be amended while squatting was being investigated further by second and third tier government.

Economic Development To Be Promoted
MB230632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0026 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 23, SAPA — The government regards socio-economic development to be of the greatest importance, says the white paper on urbanisation, tabled in Parliament today. It will, therefore, activily promote better living conditions for all communities, in cooperation with the private sector and local communities. The government accepts urbanisation as an inevitable phase in the process of development of countries and nations and therefore freedom of movement to and within the urban areas will in future apply to all citizens of the RSA on a non-discriminatory basis.

"However, the timely identification of sufficient land where people can settle in group context is essential since the existing measures with regard to separate living areas for the various population groups in towns and cities will still be observed. The government recognises the right of every individual to procure personal accommodation within his means, but feels that standards are too high and costly and should be adapted." Standards and regulations for housing will therefore have to be adjusted to meet the means of the country and of the individuals concerned. "The principle of consumers paying for services and facilities wil still be observed."

The white paper says that in the planning and managing of urbanisation, a regionally differentiated approach will be followed while a more balanced distribution of people and economic activity will be promoted by the government, in cooperation with the private sector. Effective measures will be taken to ensure the viability of local government institutions in all communities. "The maximum devolutions of authority and responsibility, decentralisation of administration to all levels of management and minimum administrative control over authorities on these levels will be promoted."

Because of the complexity of the process attention should be given to other parallel strategies such as population development, rural development and the creation of employment. The urbanisation strategy will not only be a component of a broader socio-economic development plan, but will also be geared towards development, economic growth and the creation of employment taking into consideration the social inter-dependence of the various states in southern Africa.

"The government believes that community involvement and negotiations with leaders on all levels, on needs, problems and solutions, are essential prerequisites for the successful implementation of the strategy and accepts that it is subject to further development and adjustment."

The white paper says the strategy aims at the positive handling, management and stimulation of the natural urbanization process in order to ensure it comes to pass in a constructive and planned manner to the benefit of everyone, with consideration for the means and needs of southern Africa in general and the RSA in particular.

Specific objectives were recommended by the President's Council and most of these have been accepted by the government. These are:

— The removal of discriminatory and negative measures and the recognition of civil liberties and rights.
— The promotion of balanced development between urban and rural areas and the prevention of an over-concentration of people and economic activity in large urban centres.
— The pursuit of economically and socially desirable population numbers, growth rates and distribution patterns, as well as the effective handling and opposing of undesirable phenomena, such as poverty, unemployment and the deterioration of land.
— The meaningful accommodation of urban growth by providing an effective urban land plan.
— The promotion of the effective functioning and management of urban centres, by among other things, strengthening local authorities and promoting their economic autonomy and by improving the knowledge, skill and efficiency of local government officials.
— The promotion of urban and general community development to encourage individuals and communities to become involved with and accept responsibility for efforts to improve their own living conditions.
— The prevention and alleviation of problems affecting urban development, with special reference to central business districts and their redevelopment, increased residential density, transport considerations, combating pollution and the conservation of built-up and natural environments.
The paper says the realisation of these objectives have a bearing on most institutions and virtually all the people in the country. "The government will have to make adjustments on the central, regional and local levels and will have to carry out numerous coordinated projects. The private sector will be involved in as many of the projects as possible and individual citizens will have to cooperate with each other and with the authorities in a spirit of tolerance, benevolence and understanding."

Migration Laws To Be Amended
MB230647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0046 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 23, SAPA — International migration control forms part of the government's new urbanisation strategy, according to a white paper on urbanisation published here today. The entry, residence and removal of foreigners, including citizens of neighbouring states and the independent former homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei [TBVC], was governed by legislation on foreigners (the Aliens Act 1 of 1937), the white paper says. The granting of South African citizenship to TBVC citizens who lost such citizenship with independence, was being negotiated and agreement by their respective governments would "influence" control. In dealing with foreigners "the provisions of the republic's legislation and common law are such that the human rights of foreigners in the republic enjoy adequate protection."

In a schedule dealing with specific legislation the document proposes some amendments to remove discriminatory measures. These amendments were recommended by a working committee of Coordinating Committee: Nkomati Accord Matters in deal-

ing with the control of foreign black people, but particularly Mozambicans. Control over black foreigners should be taken over by the department of home affairs under the Aliens Act and the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act 59 of 1972. Existing visa and temporary residence permit exemptions applicable to foreign blacks should be withdrawn.

In addition the white paper said that labour agreements controlled the flow of black labour from the TBVC states and any amendments necessitated from the change of movement control policy "will be negotiated with the governments in question."

Urban Adjustment Programs Detailed

MB230741 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0016 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, Apr 23, SAPA — Special community development programmes to help rural people adapt more quickly to city life are to be launched as part of the government's urbanisation strategy. Among these will be programmes in adult literacy and arithmetic, especially for women, according to the white paper on urbanisation, tabled today. It says comprehensive community development should take place at grassroots level in rural and urban communities, with emphasis on participation by community members. "Special community development programmes, aimed at integrating new city dwellers more quickly and more fully into the modern urban way of life, will also be launched."

The white paper says the drawing up of a "clearly formulated" welfare and family policy to fit the situation in South Africa is being expedited. Development of private welfare organisations is to be promoted and education authorities are to investigate the appointment of qualified personnel to provide social welfare and "preventative" service at schools.

The white paper says legislation to create satisfactory hygiene and living conditions will be revised and existing standards will be rationalised and adjusted. "Provision will be made for minimum standards which satisfy health requirements and meet the need and financial abilities of the communities concerned."

The independent and non-independent homelands will be consulted on "the expediency of aligning the relevant labour legislations of the various states more closely."

The white paper adds that intensive and coordinated interdepartmental information and education programmes must be launched countrywide, with particular attention being paid to prospective migrants.

An education programme will also be launched for government officials to ensure the uniform and "sensitive" application of the urbanisation strategy.

The white paper rejects the President's Council's recommendations that an urbanisation council should be established but says the proposed non-statutory housing forum will be used as an advisory body.

The department of constitutional development and planning is to coordinate the implementation of the strategy and monitor its progress.

Spending, Employment Addressed

MB230759 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0048 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 23, SAPA — Government departments have been instructed to give serious consideration to the employment creating implications of their policies, as well as their spending, says a white paper on urbanisation tabled in parliament today. This was to promote the role of the small business sector and to increase the economy's potential for creating employment.

The paper also says that during the 1986 session of parliament, provision will be made for occupation rights and possession of personal dwellings within their means by members of all communities. "With this in mind provison should be made for different forms of home ownership, realistic standards must be applied, and the designing and use of cheaper and more effective building materials should be aimed at." Within its means and with consideration to priorities, the state will formulate special programmes to reduce housing backlogs, prevent degeneration and promote upgrading.

However, the government accepts in principle that the provision of housing is the responsibility of the individual, the employer, other sectors of the private sector, and, in absolutely exception cases, the government sector.

The paper says all possible sources of revenue must be exploited and used primarily for the acquisition of land and urban development. In determining guidelines for overall expenditure the government will give high priority to this.

However, services and housing provided by the state should be supplied on a recoverable basis and consequently the standards should be brought into direct relationship with the needs and financial means of the inhabitants.

The paper also says the efficient functioning of local authorities is of the utmost importance and adjacent authorities should cooperate increasingly to provide services on a more cost-effective basis. "Steps have already been taken to ensure successful functioning of local authorities." During the 1986 session of parliament, legislation will be introduced to convert local government institutions of all population groups into autonomous local authorities of equal ranking status, says the white paper.

Urban Development Plan Urged

MB230804 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0018 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 23, SAPA — An urban development plan should be implemented without delay, according to the government's white paper on urbanization, tabled today. It said an immediate investigation would be launched on the planning and implementing of projects using existing knowledge,

structures and abilities within the private and government sectors. This would help prvent unnecessary pressure on scarce, high level manpower and encourage privatisation.

The white paper said mechanisms would be devised to allow the private sector to finance the development of black communities to a greater extent. "The government itself has already made a substantial financial contribution in this regard." In awarding contracts, preference would be given to the promotion of black entrepreneurship and the creation of jobs.

Land Rules Outlined

MB230809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0100 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament April 23, SAPA — Land and services should be made available to the lower income groups to promote planned urbanization, the government says in a white paper on urbanization published today. In the paper, the government said there was a need for job creation in metropolitan areas where there was space for expansion. "At the same time, the present practice of creating a shortage of land within the metropolitan core areas should continue and industrial land should be made available at identified points of deconcentration through the utilization of existing financial incentives."

The social, economic and physical interaction between metropolitan and rural areas had to be borne in mind and the white paper instructed that the national regional development plan "must be completed as soon as possible." This had to be done to conform with the "social, economic, physical, spatial and constitutional considerations".

The white paper outlined rules to ensure that industrial development supported the governments urbanization strategy and to control the expansion of metropolitan areas subjected to the greatest urbanization pressures. "Fully mature towns which make balanced provision for residential, business and industrial functions should be established for the various population groups." In doing so one of the objectives was to create viable communities, capable of accepting responsibility or administrative and financial autonomy.

The government also instructed the department of transport to investigate methods of reducing commuting times and the possible repealing of regulations which caused bus routes to be unnecessarily long. "In order to promote planned urbanization, land and services should be made available in relation to the needs of the lower income groups and attention should be given to expediting procedures for establishing towns," the white paper said.

Heunis Comments, Explains Urbanization Thrust

MB231106 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 23, SAPA -- The government proposed to repeal or amend no fewer than 34 acts and proclamations to ensure the movement of people would not be subject to discrimination on the ground of colour or race, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Speaking at a press conference in Cape Town on the white paper detailing the government's abolishment of influx control, he said: "I firmly believe that in one fell swoop we have further demonstrated our commitment to planned reform." It was the government's earnest endeavour to proceed with the scrapping of laws and regulations that discriminate on the ground of race or colour alone.

Mr Heunis said a few highlights of the legislative changes were a scrapping of the curfew, the repeal of the provision dealing with so-called idle and undesirable blacks and the handling of vagrancy, loitering and squatting in terms of the country's ordinary laws. He warned however that people n the rural areas "should not live under the false impression that the grass will be greener and the lights brighter in the cities. They will be ill-advised to flock to the metropoles en masse because, as in the past, squatting, unhygienic conditions, overcrowding and the associated conditions which create squalor and misery, cannot be allowed in the public interest."

Mr Heunis said the "main concern of many people is that many cities and towns will suddenly be overflowed by millions of black citizens, that unemployment in the cities and towns will escalate dramatically, that crime will increase and that squatter camps will mushroom overnight."

According to studies quoted by the President's Council, the rate of urbanisation would increase by between 17 and 32 per cent between now and the year 2000 over and above what it would have been with influx control. "I think the country will be able to handle that."

Squatting "defined as the illegal occupation of land or buildings for living purposes," would still not be allowed but at the same time "much more land will be made available for the expansion of cities and towns, and building regulations and other standards would be applied much more flexibly." This would undoubtedly lead to what was known as informal housing" meaning that people would be permitted to build the houses they could afford and that they would then be encouraged to upgrade them when they could afford to. "We have to accept this as a developmental process as well as a phase that will be with us for quite a while to come."

Mr Heunis said he wanted to stress the white paper was the result of negotiations and deliberations over a period of time with leaders of all communities and that "it should not be seen as an end unto itself."

The white paper was in fact a strategy which would set in motion a continuous process of reform affecting virtually every (government) department. The government understood there would be a degree of uncertainty among people about what the future held for them and that this could make them unhappy and even dissatisfied. Change also meant there would be a degree of instability and that under certain circumstances this could lead to unrest and protest, and that in some cases this could escalate to revolt and revolution. "It is partly because of these reasons that there is so much unrest and revolt in most of the developing countries. The government is aware of the fact that change must

be managed and that is why we always stress the point that development must take place in an evolutionary and not in a revolutionary way."

Mr Heunis said the difference between evolutionary and revolutionary change was most often one of perception. "What is too little too late for one section of the people may be too much too soon for another section." Evolutionary change in a country meant a government had to try to change existing situations and perceptions at a tempo which might never satisfy either section of the people, but would hopefully satisfy the "enough at the right time" majority group. "If changes are too big or too fast it will exceed the threshold for change of one group while if it is too little or too slow, it will incite the impetience of the other group." A study of the causes of revolution would show the majority of them were the unfortunate result of a miscalculation of the rate of change or its direction.

It was against this background that the white paper had to seen. "It is planned change which, together with all the other changes, will bring us closer to our goal," he said. This goal was to establish a situation in which most people were content, would work together for progress in the country, and live at peace with each other.

The urbanisation policy rested on two main pillars. Firstly, that urbanisation, both as a phenomenon and as a process, was not only inevitable, but very necessary for the continued socio-economic development of the country and its peoples. Secondly, it was the "indisputable right of all South African citizens to equal opportunities and treatment." One of the rights of a democratic country's citizens was the freedom to move around within its borders and it had to be possible for every citizen to make his living at the place of his choice. It was because of these two reasons that it had now become necessary to ablish influx control.

Mr Heunis said everyone knew cities and towns were the most important economic growth points of the country, providing the most jobs and quickest social development. "Our country's socio-economic growth will be delayed if we unnecessarily restrict the growth of cities and towns," Mr Heunis said. People tended to think "urbanisation" only meant the metropoles would grow, but the phenomenon also took place in rural areas, and in the self-governing and independent national states. The government's incentive scheme for regional industrial development and already made a significant contribution in these areas and also served as a stimulus for development in other sectors of the economy.

The scheme also facilitated a better spatial distribution of industrial development and was making a contribution to the improvement of the quality of life of southern African people. "Although we have now reached a point in our development where cities and towns must be allowed to grow and develop much faster than in the past, and although we have now decided to abolish influx control, it does not mean we are heading for a period of chaotic growth of cities and towns," Mr Heunis said. South Africa and South Africans were well-known for their ability to do things in a planned, disciplined and orderly manner and "we will approach these changes in the same way".

The abolition of influx control and the implementation of the urbanisation strategy would take place in accordance with the points of view set out in the white paper. "The government departments responsible are instructed to amend all related legislation accordingly, to give affect to the proposed administrative changes and to negotiate further agreements with the relevant communities."

Some of the more important adaptations included the administration of aliens, which had to be transferred to the Department of Home Affairs — a function which implied extensive changes in its personnel establishment, which was now being investigated.

All labour matters would in future be dealt with by the Department of Manpower, and this also had personnel implications. "Aspects such as cross-border migration, labour agreements, citizenship and the involvement of the private sector in township development and housing, are being negotiated with the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, the national states and business and industry."

There was a host of regulations and other subordinate legislation, such as local government by-laws, which had to be reviewed. Mr Heunis said he had engaged "two outside experts" to assist his department in this.

The normal procedures for town development would be expedited as far as was humanly possible, with R328 million allocated to his department for this to be used in the present financial year.

The government accepted in principle that the provision of housing was the responsibility of the individual, the employer, other sectors of the private sector and, in absolutely exceptional cases, of the government sector, "but always with due consideration of the relevant standards."

The department had a monitoring function as the new policy unfolded and the public and the press would be kept informed of progress. "Freedom of movement should not be seen as a free-for-all and no-holds barred opportunity to settle anywhere at any time," Mr Heunis said. Local authorities had a continued responsibility to ensure development within their areas took place in a planned, civilised and positive way." [quotation marks as received]

Views Influx Control Legislation

MB231249 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1246 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 23, SAPA — Important legislative pillars related to the scrapping of influx control would be passed during the current session of parliament, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. He called an international press conference to clarify a government white paper on urbanisation tabled in parliament today and named four pieces of legislation which he said would definitely be passed during the current session of parliament.

The first, the identification bill, was published in parliament today and provides for a uniform ID for all races. The second, he said, would deal with citizenship and another with freehold rights. "The bill abolishing influx control will be published next week," Mr Heunis said.

Municipal by-laws and other regulations were more cumbersome and would take longer to repeal. "But I hope the important legal pillars will be passed during this session," he said.

Considers Group Areas 'Necessity'

MB231223 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1219 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 23, SAPA — Separate residential areas were a "necessity" for the development of South Africa, Mr Chris Heunis, told an international press conference in Cape Town today. As chairman of a press conference called to elaborate on a white paper on urbanization to be tabled in parliament later today, he was asked whether blacks would still be prohibited from living and working where they wished.

Mr Heunis said the whole matter of group areas was being studied by the President's Council and he did not want to preempt its findings. "But let me add that as far as I am concerned I am not married to an act but I believe that own areas of groups is a necessity for the development of my country."

TBVC Citizens Fate To Be Clarified

MB231253 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1250 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 23, SAPA — The fate of approximately 3.8 million citizens from the independent former homelands working in South Africa should be clarified by the end of the current session of parliament. The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said that negotiations were being conducted with the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei [TBVC] to clarify the issue of dual citizenship which would affect the freedom of movement of these countries citizens in South Africa.

In terms of the new white paper on urbanisation, pass law restrictions on movement are lifted only on South African citizens while other blacks will fall under the control of the Department of Home Affairs in terms of the Aliens Act. Mr Heunis said that citizens of the TBVC countries who had permanent residential (Section 10) rights would be granted as citizenship in any case. "As regards the rest, we should have clarity before the end of this session. I believe it affects about 3.8 million people," he said.

Home Affairs Minister Describes New IDs

MB231243 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1238 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 23, SAPA — The identification bill which has been tabled in parliament was an important step in the reform process because it would repeal the pass laws and provide a uniform identity document for all race groups, the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha said today. In a statement he said the new document issued to blacks would be identical in format and appearance to the one issued to whites. It would contain only identity details and drivers and firearm licences. The population group would be indicated in the document by code. Details regarding marriage and birth would not be embodied in the new document.

Mr Botha said the issue of the new document to blacks which begins on July 1 this year, would be done in the shortest possible time and with minimum disruption. Applications could be made from May 1 this year and it was envisaged that all applicants who applied before December 31 this year would be issued with a document by January 31. Applications should be made at a regional office of the Department of Home Affairs or a magistrate's office. Fingerprints of applicants would be taken for inclusion in the population register but would not appear in the document.

Mr Botha stressed that while a moratorium had been called on pass law contraventions, people who altered, forged or falsely represented a reference book were still liable to prosecution and punishment.

These provisions of the "pass laws" would remain in force until the identification bill was passed and its provisions relating to fraud and misrepresentation came into effect. In reply to questions, he said that the bill would still have to go before the standing committee where all the parties in the three houses of parliament were represented. "If they should come up with a sound argument against fingerprinting, the government remains open to any suggestion which brings about an improvement."

Asked about the coded identification of race groups in the new ID, he said the reason for this was: "The government is of the opinion that various population groups must be identified for reasons such as their living together and development of their culture. It is the basis of the political system of own affairs. It is not intended as a discriminatory measure. That is why the government is eliminating all laws that do discriminate," he said.

'Overwhelming Support' for White Paper Reported

MB240808 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The government has received overwhelming support for the white paper on urbanization tabled in parliament yesterday. The white paper comes after legislation which makes provision for uniform identity documents for all population groups, which ends the reference book system for blacks.

The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the announcement was one of the biggest steps on the road to reform. The leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Mr Colin Eglin, said the enormous task of socioeconomic reconstcuction of South African society can now begin. Welcoming the government white paper on urbanization in a statement in Cape Town, Mr Eglin said it

was something the PFP had fought for over the years.

Reacting to the white paper on urbanization, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg of the Conservative Party [CP] said the proposals were based on the assumption that there would be a limited influx of blacks into the urban areas. Based on previous experience in Crossroads and Kayelitsha, the CP felt that this supposition was wrong. Dr Hartzenberg said an unrestricted influx of black job-seekers would generate slums promote violence, unemployment, and disease.

Mr Vause Raw of the New Republic Party said the white paper heralded a new life for millions of black South Africans. He said a proper urbanization policy was absolutely essential, because South Africa would now experience a flow of people to the cities which could not be reversed.

The Labor Party [LP] welcomed it as another blow to apartheid. In a statement released in Cape Town, the LP said it believed a completely new society should be created with freedom of mobility, association, and residential choice, but there were certain clauses in the white paper which it could not endorese. There were seen as a perpetuation of the Group Areas Act.

The leader of the official opposition in the House of Delegates, Dr J.N. Reddy, said the abolition of measures restricting the free movement of blacks was a further example of the commitment of the government to political freedom. To give impetus to this commitment, blacks should be included in the decision-making process. Dr Reddy said this would go a long way to scaling down violence.

The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, commended the state president for abolishing the measures. He said, however, that as long as the Group Areas Act was enforced, apartheid would continue. The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, says he is extremely impressed by the scrapping of the pass laws and all other restrictions attached to it. He congratulated the state president on the steps taken, especially under such difficult circumstances in the country. Dr Phatudi said the measures would bring about great change in human relationsihps among the inhabitants of South Africa.

In his reaction to the white paper, the chief executive of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, said the most important aspect of the white paper was the fact that it contained no discriminatory measures with regard to the free movement of people. He regarded the abolition of the reference book system as one of the most important reform measures in the creation of a just society since the labor legislation of the 1970's.

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NAFCOC, has welcomed the scrapping of influx control and the reference book laws. A spokesman for the chamber said this would do much to restore the dignity of blacks.

PAC Labels Pass Law Abolition 'Hollow'

MB231159 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] In a statement, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania [PAC] says the announcement by the Pretoria regime that it will abolish pass laws is hollow. The statement says the Pretoria regime has said many things in the past that did not in any way upgrade the lives of the oppressed people of South Africa. It says these [words indistinct] do not bring the majority any nearer towards their goal of deciding their destiny.

P.W. Botha Urges United Front Against Sanctions

MB221714 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1712 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Apr 22, SAPA — Restrictions of trade with the republic was not a new phenomenon and South Africans should stand united in the struggle against sanctions and boycotts, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Officially opening the annual congress of the Cape Branch of the National Wool Breeders Association, he said it was a fact that the Australia's wool production success derived from merinos obtained from South Africa about two centuries ago. In spite of the attitude of the Australian Government towards South Africa over recent years, and the fact that Australia placed a ban on Merino exports to South Africa as far back as 1929, the republic's merino industry had flourished.

"South Africa is today not only self-reliant in wool production but is also a world leader on the level of research and development," Mr Botha said.

Botha Reviews, Explains Current Issues 23 April

Views Problem of Increased Violence

MB231146 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1141 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] House of Delegates, April 23, SAPA — Black on black violence had increased alarmingly since the lifting of the state of emergency, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today. Speaking during the debate on his vote in the House of Delegates, he said that under the circumstances the government had no choice but to ask parliament to extend the powers of the police. A bill to this effect had therefore been tabled in parliament by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr Botha said it had become common practice to report on the violence in South Africa by referring to the number of people killed in violent action or unrest situations, without stating the cause of the deaths or the circumstances in which they were killed. "Invariably, the impression is created — and it would seem often wilfully so — that these violent deaths are the result of a spontaneous uprise against the so-calleds apartheid system and subsequent security force or police action to quell such uprisings. The violence and deaths are then blamed on the police and security forces and put on the account of the government.

"Unfortunately so, the international media seem to excel at creating this false impression, by simply ignoring the daily varifiable official reports which give details of violent deaths and their causes. Media reports stress deaths through police action, but often omit, or conspicuously so, ignore deaths of blacks caused by other blacks. It has become necessary — and I want to use this opportunity today — to focus on the phenomenon of black on black violence in South Africa, a phenomenon which is escalating and indeed greatly concerns the government. It is essential that the great number of deaths through violence should be put in perspective."

From the start of the unrest in September 1984 until yesterday, 508 people, mostly moderate blacks, were brutally murdered by radical blacks, mostly by the so-called necklace method. Of this figure, 205 were murdered in the four months sine January 1986 — most of them after the lifting of the state of emergency in February.

"In addition to the 508 people murdered, 439 blacks were killed during the same period by fellow blacks in so-called tribal or faction fighting, which has nothing whatsoever to do with so-called apartheid, or, for that matter, politics.

"The extent of the destruction of private and public property by radical rioters, against whom the security forces are forced to act — often leading to unfortunate deaths — is clear from the following figures:

"Since September 1984 no less than 1,417 black-owned businesses, 4,435 private homes (including 814 homes of black policemen), 28 churches, 54 community centres, several hundred schools and a number of clinics — all serving the black country — were either totally destroyed or badly damaged by petrol bombs or oter forms of arson or attacks. In addition, during the same period, several thousand private vehicles — again black owned — were destroyed or severely damaged. The extent of black on black violence places a great responsibility on the police and conveys a clear message to South Africa and the world.

"Let me first deal with the responsibilities of the police. The violence against which the police have to react is perpetuated by ruthless and unscrupulous people who make use of savage and barbaric methods to achieve their goals. In exercising their repsonsibilities to protect the lives and property of innocent people, death as a result of security action is sometimes inevitable. Since the start of the unrest in 1984, up to April 22 this year, 731 people died through security forces action. Of this figure, 149 people died this year. It should also be borne in mind that, in contrast to the willful and deliberate murder of blacks by blacks as part of a process of intimidation, in many cases deaths occurred when black policemen had to defend themselves and their homes and families against petrol bomb and other violent attacks by radical elements and riotous groups.

"Can any reasonable person expect of the police, who are responsible for the protection of lives and property and for the maintenance of law and order, to sit back and not to act when these dastardly acts of destruction are being perpetrated by elements out to intimidate the communities amongs whom they operate? And if the police were not to act, who would be the first to be accused and taken to task?

"Since the lifting of the state of emergency, black on black violence has increased alarmingly. Under these circumstances the government has no choice but to ask parliament to extend the powers of the police. A bill to this effect has been tabled today by the minister of law and order.

"At present the total strength of the South African police force numbers just over 48,000 — that is 1.76 per 1,000 of population. Approximately 50 per cent of the total force are whites. This ratio compares rather unfavourably with that of some Western countries, like the USA (2.5 to 3.3 per 1,000) and West Germany (2.5 per 1,000).

"As has already been announced, the SAP is to increase its strength by 7,500 posts during the current financial year, increasing the police/population ratio to 2.03 per 1,000 and bringing it more in line with that of other Western countries. This will enable the police to be more effective in its role to protect our citizens and to maintain law and order in our various communities.

"But, we should also consider the motive behind the violence by black on black. It is common knowledge that innocent and moderate people are the victims of the so-called necklace executions in public, people who do not support the violent aims of the ANC and the instigators of unrest. They are the ones who are being coerced and intimidated to toe the line of violence. In the name of freedom and democracy, moderate blacks are being robbed of their freedom of choice — for peace. And now the necklace alone is no more regarded as effective enough. The latest trend is to first chop off the arms of the victim at the elbows and then, screaming helplessly, he is made a pathetic example of what happens to those who oppose the will of the so-called liberators. In this manner, a dreadful fear as a method of intimidation is instilled in those who prefer to be moderates.

"Not having the spontaneous support for their violence amongst the masses, the ANC and its cohorts use these most callous and gruesome methods of terror and extreme violence to intimidate people in order to gain control of the various black population groups. This corresponds to the blue-print methods of other communist-inspired revolutionary groups. That the communist-controlled ANC, aided and abetted by countries like Libya, is firmly committed to total change through violence and revolution, is clear from the following statement broadcast by Radio Freedom, the ANC's radio station, and I quote:

"Our future lies in our victory and our victory lies in the attack-militant and vicious attack. And further: Whilst we are continuously making our country ungovernable and ourselves difficult to control, we must at the same time attack the enemy. We must start here in our residential areas and remove from our way all enemy collaborators — all those who man the apartheid oppressive structures, either councillors, police or agents must be removed ....

"It is to be noted that this statement refers to black South Africans. Do I have to remind you of the landmine explosions that only two days ago maimed and mutilated innocent black

farmhands? Indiscriminate killing by landmines, limpet mines, car bombs and other explosive devices placed in public places and buried on public and farm roads, is another form of intimidation. During last year, seven landmines were detonated within our borders, killing eight people, including four children. This year another five landmines killed two and injured six people, including blacks.

"In view of the aforegoing, I today wish to seriously appeal to all reasonable South Africans, including political, church, business and community leaders, and also to leaders in the Western world, to take note of the commitments and methods of the ANC and its collaborators. Can any peace-loving human being really support and comfort such an organisation and its followers? That is the soul-searching question to which I challenge an answer," Mr Botha said.

Comments on Commonwealth Talks

MB231319 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] House of Delegates, April 23, SAPA — Discussions between the South African Government and the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] had "reached a delicate stage" and it would not be in the interests of South Africa to make any further comment on this stage, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Speaking in the debate on his budget vote, he said the seven members of the EPG had been appointed in October "mainly for the purpose of promoting political dialogue in South Africa coupled with the suspension of violence." Mr Botha had said he was prepared to approach the EPG initiative constructively, expressing the hope the group would be equally constructive, confine itself to promoting peaceful political dialogue, be unbiased and discourage violence, and avoid action or comment which might be interpreted as encouragement to those promoting or supporting violence.

"It was indicated to the group they could visit the republic to acquaint themselves with the prevailing circumstances in it and the southern African region, and the progress already made in South Africa as well as the government's reform programme."

During their visit the members of the EPG had been received by the president and several cabinet ministers. They had made their own arrangements to meet a number of other people connected with politics, churches, trade unions and the private sector.

"The EPG as well as the South African Government maintained a low profile and no press statements were made before, during or after their visit. The discussions between the group and the government have reached a delicate stage and it would not be in the interests of South Africa to make any further comment at this stage," he said.

Discusses Political Prisoner Release

MB231324 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1322 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] House of Delegates, April 23, SAPA — It was not considered unreasonable to expect people who wanted to rejoin the South African community, from jail or from abroad, to renounce violence, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. "I think it is a fair demand ... all who renounce violence will be released and allowed to take part in peaceful actions in South Africa."

He was responding during debate on his budget allocation to a resolution by the house at the end of the no confidence debate in February that the release of all "political" prisoners and detainees and permission to "political" exiles to return unconditionally was one step which would establish a climate conducive to negotiation. "No responsible and reasonable government can unconditionally release people from prison who are publicly committed to its violent overthrow and whose presence in jail testifies as to the seriousness of that commitment."

The realities of security situation in South Africa had necessitated the adoption of the Internal Security Act, in terms of which it was possible to detain people without trial when certain conditions prevailed, "but it must be borne in mind that various safeguards have been built into it," Mr Botha said.

Provision was made for the appointment of an advisory committee by the state president, which also advised the minister (of law and order) whether or not organisations ought to be declared unlawful. Provision was also made for a board of review and inspectors of detainees, and review procedures of the minister's actions in given situations, ultimately by the chief justice or another judge of the appellate division.

On the call in the delegates' resolution for the state of emergency to be lifted, Mr Botha said this had already been done.

The resolution had also called for the "removal from townships of the military and police, with the exception of police required for the maintenance of law and order."

Mr Botha replied that not even during the state of emergency had there been more members of the police in townships than was necessary for the maintenance of law and order. "On the contrary, it is a recorded fact that the defence force had to supply auxiliary services precisely because the police force had insufficient manpower at its disposal."

On the call for a commitment and end to violence from whatever quarter, the state president said he had often committed his government and himself to a programme of reform designed to broaden democracy and to improve the living conditions of all South Africans regardless of race, colour or creed.

It was significant he had reiterated this commitment when he addressed a joint sitting of parliament on March 27 last year on the security situation in South Africa. There had been people who expected then he was going to announce the declaration of a state of emergency.

"In the event I attempted to avoid having to do that, by calling upon all South Africans to uphold the sanctity of law in the pursuit of their political ideals." He had spoken at some length about the fact no person or institution was above the law, its

indivisibility, the fact laws could be amended or repealed in accordance with due process of law so as to reflect society's concept of what was just and equitable, and the impartiality of South Africa's courts. He had said the government accepted there was room for a very wide range of political viewpoints in South Africa, and that the only condition for their promotion was that it be done in a peaceful and civilised way.

On the delegates call for the unbanning of political organisations, and for permission for full and free participation in the negotiation process, Mr Botha said essentially the same principles which applied to individuals applied to organisations which had been declared unlawful. "If they do not endanger the security of the state or the maintenance of law and order, they will not be declared unlawful. Again, this seems to be a reasonable and responsible position for the government, and for that matter, the legislature, to have adopted."

Responding to the delegates call for a joint commission to monitor security legislation, Mr Botha said parliament had an inherent right to review security legislation, as it had the right to review all other legislation. It would be more meaningful, however, to have safeguards as regards the application of existing security legislation, as is presently being provided for. Apart from the safeguards that have been built into the Internal Security Act, our courts have shown they are quite capable of applying common law safeguards. Apart from this law enforcement agencies have been furnished with specific executive orders regarding the performance of their duties," he said.

Reiterates Position on Mandela

MB231547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] House of Delegates, April 23, SAPA — If Nelson Mandela were released unconditionally, he would only have to be locked up again, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his vote in the committee stage of the budget, he said the ball was "entirely" in Mandela's court. It was up to him to say he would not continue with violence if he was released. "The moment he says that, he will be released," Mr Botha said.

About two dozen prisoners who had made this promise had already been released. One who had signed a document with this undertaking had fled the country to continue violence overseas.

"Say I release Mandela tomorrow, and he immediately starts violence again," Mr Botha asked the house. "Must we arrest him again?"

There was a general chorus of "yes" from the house.

"That's the very point," Mr Botha said. "Knowing he will start up with violence again, I as a responsible head of state must release him so he can carry on with his violence, and then arrest him. What a nonsensical argument."

Mr Botha said he had "taken cognisance of what happened in the past." He had a portion of the record of the trial of Mandela and his co-accused in the house with him. From this record it was apparent that the saboteurs had planned the manufacture of bombs, landmines, hand grenades, petrol bombs, fire bombs and molotov cocktails. Mr Botha said he also had an extract of a document signed "personally" by Mandela, in which Mandela had said that "we communist party members" were the most advanced revolutionary forces in history, and that the enemy would have to be completely crushed and "wiped from the face of the earth" before a communist order could be realised. The judge in the case had said their motives were "not as altruistic as the accused would have the court believe," that the crime was in essence one of high treason and that although he had decided to impose life imprisonment, the usual penalty for a case like this was death.

Mr Botha said he was under continual pressure from "irresponsible elements" overseas to "liberate these gentlemen so they can continue their devil's work." "With the responsibility in carrying on my shoulders, and with the information available to me, I don't see my way clear to unconditionally releasing these people. They must accept my condition, renounce violence, and they will be free to go."

Condemns Willy Brandt, Others

MB231728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1726 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] House of Delegates, April 23, SAPA — Former West German chancellor and chairman of the Socialist International organisation, Mr Willy Brandt, had "vilified South Africa" and had been informed by "leftist radicals" in the country, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Mr Botha's remarks, which were coupled with a general attack on critics of the republic, were made in reply to debate on his vote in the committee stage of the budget.

Referring to statements by Mr Brandt at a press conference in Gaborone, Botswana, recently at the end of a two-day conference of Socialist International, he said Mr Brandt had made his remarks "before speaking to any responsible South African Government leader." "Who informed him? Leftist radicals in South Africa informed him. It is time for moderates to get a clear picture of what leftist radicals are doing to this country. They are trying to sell it out."

Mr Botha said there were several reasons why South Africa was the object of international debate and vilification. It was the subject of conflict between the super powers, who were competing to bring the republic within their spheres of influence. "Because South Africa has an independent government and is not prepared to be shouted at by the world, that's why they are shouting at it," he said.

It was also the subject of an international conspiracy under the leadership of Moscow, with certain media "playing the game" with the terrorist forces set on destroying the country.

South Africa was accused of destabilising its neighbours, but it provided the only channel for many of them to export their produce. Botswana had 60,000 people working permanently in

South Africa, while in the whole of that country there were only another 60,000 work opportunities. It was from this country, so dependent on South Africa for exports and jobs, that Mr Brandt had chosen to make his attack on the republic.

Mr Botha said he was not saying everything was "all right" in South Africa, but the republic had no more weak spots than most other free countries in the world.

Says Reform Began in 1948

MB232036 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2035 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] House of Delegates, April 23, SAPA — Reform in South Africa was not a phenomenon of the last two or three years, but had been taking place ever since the National Party came to power in 1948, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his vote in the committee stage of the budget, he said his government had gone out of its way to treat all population groups in the ocuntry as equals. It was not responsible for the backlog created under a colonial system that had lasted hundreds of years.

He asked whether the late Dr Verwoerd's decision that Indians should have permanent residence in South Africa had not been reform. "It was reform," he said. "It gave the Indian community security it never had in South Africa, not even under General Smuts."

"We couldn't go anywhere else — no-one would have had us," interjected Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol [Solidarity] Reservoir Hills).

"Don't evade the question," said Mr Botha. "I made the proposal; I was deputy minister. I went to Verwoerd and said we must redress the situation, we can't go on like this. It was Verwoerd, the prime minister, who is today being called names, who took the final decision that Indians would be looked on as a permanent part of South Africa. I say that was reform."

Mr Botha asked whether it was reform when Indian education was taken over from the provinces, thereby raising its standards. There was a general chorus of "yes" from the house.

"So reform took place before I was prime minister," said Mr Botha. "Was it reform when large housing schemes for Indians were launched throughout the country? Was it reform when millions of black people achived independence under their own democratically elected governments in Transkei, the Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda?"

"Was it reform when most of the black people, through their leaders, were taking part in development schemes introduced by this government, and which they never had under the colonial system or under previous governments? Let's be honest," said Mr Botha. "Reform started many years ago. I don't deny were not still busy with it. But don't try to sever me from my leaders of the past."

Warns Indians on Group Areas Act

MB240604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0200 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] House of Delegates, April 23, SAPA — Indians should be warned that they would be the first group to "pay the price" if things went wrong in South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his vote in the committee stage of the budget, he also said Indians should "count their blessings" before asking him to scrap the Group Areas Act, their protection as a community on their own territory. Over the years some people in South Africa had learned to attribute anything that went wrong to "the old story of apartheid." However, the idea of apartheid should not be confused with the existence of a multi-cultural society in South Africa. This society had certain elements in its very existence which made it necessary that minority rights be protected and guarded.

"The Indian community is one of these minority groups," he said. "I want to warn the honorable member (Mr E.J. Mannikam, Sol [Solidarity] Rylands, who had brought up the subject of apartheid earlier in the debate) that the Indians will be the first group to pay the price if things go wrong in the direction some members want me to take. The Indian community will pay the heaviest price."

Mr Botha said he had been approached by Indians from "other African countries" who had slipped into South Africa to "ask me to do something to protect them."

He also said members of the Indian community in South Africa were crying out against the Group Areas Act. "All I want to tell them is, count your blessings before you ask me to scrap all protection you have received as a community with your own territory." He had received letters from many Indians saying he should not listen to the advice he got, and that they knew they were being protected as a minority group in their own residential areas. Mr Botha said he did not want to hide behind the fact that the Group Areas Act had been referred to the President's Council. His "own personal view" was that minority groups had to be protected in their own residential areas. They had also to be protected in regard to the education of their children, their way of life and their religious practices.

Referring to an incident, raised by a member earlier in the debate, in which a Mr Ismail Kathadra was allegedly expelled from a church when he went to attend the funeral of a white acquaintance, Mr Botha said members could not expect him to go to a church and prescribe who it should admit. Groups should not act to insult each other, but some people went out of their way to create incidents. Indians had a right to their own churches and religious practices, and other groups had the same rights.

Says Black Leaders Are Consulted

MB240608 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2229 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] House of Delegates, April 23, SAPA — It was wrong to think that the government was not discussing the future of South

Africa with popularly elected black leaders, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Replying to debate on his vote in the committee stage of the budget, he said he admitted that the government had not been successful in developing structures in metropolitan areas in which leaders could participate positively and through which they could negotiate. This was why he had announced the initiation of a national statutory body on which leaders of various communities could discuss matters of common concern. The machinery to increase the potential for negotiation was therefore already there, he said.

The government was continually negotiating with black leaders. It all depended on what leaders one was referring to. For example, the leaders of the independent national states sat on ministerial councils, were members of the board of governers onf the SA Development Bank, and met with the SA Government "in various ways, continuously discussing matters of common concern." "Surely these people are not deprived of human rights," he said. "They are democracies, in stark contrast to other places — they are not one-party states."

'Nationalists' Must Renounce Marxism

MB240611 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2155 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] House of Delegates, Apr 23, SAPA — If nationalist members of the ANC turned their backs on the communists, renounced violence and declared their intention to take part in constitutional reform, they would be welcome in South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, told the house today. He was responding to a speech by Mr Mahmoud Rajab (Sol [Solidarity] Springfield) who said there were factions within the ANC which were not Marxist and with whom the government should be talking. Replying to the debate on his vote, Mr Botha said it was an opportunity and it was the duty of nationalists within the ANC to sever themselves from the Marxists.

In the last ANC executive council elections it had emerged that 63 per cent of the members were communists. "The communist party dominates the ANC - they want to destroy South Africa to take power and they make no bones about it," he said. They wanted to destroy not only the government, but the new dispensation, the national states, the self-governing states and all third tier government. "They want to create a total vacuum of power so that a small clique can take over."

Mr Botha said the nationalists within the organisation should turn their backs on the communists.

"If they come forward to take part in constitutional development and renounce violence, they will be welcome. They can come back tomorrow." He said much the same thing had happened some years ago when the government made an appeal to SWAPO to come forward in SWA/Namibia. A number of SWAPO members had returned to the country following the appeal.

Tabled Bill To Give Law Minister 'Special Powers'

MB231030 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Parliament, April 23, SAPA — The minister of law and order is to be given special powers to deal with unrest in certain areas in terms of a bill tabled here. The public safety amendment bill empowers the minister of law and order to declare any area where public disturbance, disorder, rioting or public violence occurs or threatens a unrest area. He may then make the necessary regulations to combat or prevent the unrest and to restore public order. An area may be declared an unrest area for a period of up to three months, but may be extended with the approval of the statepresident. Regulations can also be declared outside unrest areas if warranted by the situation.

The minister may also empower certain other people, specified in the regulations, to make laws by-laws and to provide penalties for an contraventions of the regulations. Any declaration of an unrest area and the accompanying regulations must be tabled in parliament within 14 days. Parliament may annul any regulation from the date of its decision. In terms of the bill the names of people detained under unrest regulations for more than 30 days may be tabled in parliament.

The memorandum to the bill states that the proclamation shall not be set aside by an interdict and no court shall be competent to inquire into or give judgment on the validity of a proclamation, notice or regulation.

The state president still has the power to declare a state of emergency should public safety be threatened to the extent that it cannot be dealt with by ordinary law.

The PFP spokesman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said the bill was an exercise in self-deception and sad reflection on the government's psychology. She said that if it was an attempt to declare a state of emergency without calling it that, then it would not have the desired effect. "If permanent peace and stability are to be restored then the government has to surge ahead with measures that will remove genuine sources of grievance."

Release of Influx Control Prisoners Underway

MB231328 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 23, SAPA — Altogether 182 prisoners held in terms of influx control and pass law regulations had been released by 2 pm today, the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said today. This followed the announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, last week that prosecutions in terms of these laws would be suspended and prisoners released once the white paper on urbanisation was published this week. Mr Coetsee said during the debate on his budget vote that the release of prisoners had begun today and would be completed "within days."

He said 245 sentenced and awaiting-trial prisoners were detained in prisons, excluding police cells, on March 31 in terms of the

regulations. This "relatively low" figure was the result of a reduction in arrests and prosecutions over the last few months.

Mr Coetsee and Mrs Helen Suzman, (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) had in the past questioned his statements that pass law and influx control offenders made up only seven per cent of the prison population. She had declined his invitation to audit his department's figures but he would like to extend this invitation again. Mrs Suzman interjected that she would "accept this time."

Answering questions later he said that no reparation, such as pecuniary compensation, would be made to people who had been prosecuted and jailed under the pass laws in the past. "In no country in the world is this done when laws are repealed," he said.

The minister of constitutional and development, Mr Chris Heunis, who chaired the press conference added: "I cannot change the past, one can only deal with the present and the future. I don't think that when slavery was abolished, slaves were remunerated for their past services."

Further on Unrest Situation in Alexandra

Leaders Reportedly Detained

MB231552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1549 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 23, SAPA — Police tonight released the name of the policeman who was shot in Alexandra township near Johannesburg today. Const G.C. Terblanche was hit in the stomach when a shot was fired from amongst a large crowd which had gathered in Selborne Avenue in Alexandra today, according to a spokesman for the SAP public relations division in Pretoria. He is currently undergoing surgery and is in "a serious condition" said Lt Pierre Louw, SAP public relations officer for the Witwatersrand division. "The suspected use of an AK47 rifle" in the shooting was being investigated, he added.

Earlier reports said the shot came from within a crowd ranging from 7000, by police estimates, to 45,000 by residents, which marched from the local stadium towards the Wynberg police station on the outskirts of the township today.

Lt Louw also confirmed reports that three people were detained early this morning in Alexandra under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. He said their names would be released when they appeared in court. Earlier a spokesman for the Alexandra Action Committee said a number of community leaders had been detained. These include Mr John Grant, the vice-chairman of the committee, Miss Maria Mthembu, a member of the committee and Mr Obed Bapela of the Alexandra Youth Congress (AYCO).

Residents Return to Work

MB241218 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Workers from Alexandra township near Johannesburg have returned to work, but they are continuing their consumer boycott. Police report there were no serious incidents in the township following 2 days of chaos and violence, in which nine people were reportedly killed and a white policeman seriously wounded by gunfire.

Troops are said to be encamped in the township stadium. An investigation has been opened into allegation that black policemen were involved in several of the attacks on antiapartheid activists.

Meanwhile, it is alleged police used teargas on a stone throwing mob in Atteridgeville township near Pretoria last night. The mob is said to have been throwing rocks onto the roof of the home of policeman who was killed last week. Police say they have no record of last night's incident. They are holding a youth in connection with the policeman's death.

Parys Man Reportedly Dies in Police Custody

MB211441 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1440 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 21, SAPA — A man from the Parys township of Tumahole has died in police cells within 24 hours of being taken into custody. Mr Johannes Mashego, 28, is the fourth person reported to have died in the custody of the South African or homeland police in the past three weeks.

Police have confirmed the death and said Mr Mashego was arrested in connection with charges of housebreaking and theft on Friday

They said that at 10.30am on Saturday, while being questioned by detectives, he complained of nausea and lay down on the floor, where he lost consciousness. A member of the force applied mouth-to-mouth resuscitation while waiting for the district surgeon who, upon arrival, pronounced him dead.

Mr Daniel Sese, an uncle of the dead man, and two of his sisters are believed to have been the first members of the family to see the body. They did so yesterday, having allegedly been refused access to the body on Saturday. They told detainees support workers that his face appeared swollen and bruised. A post-mortem is expected to be carried out tomorrow.

Police Disperse University Demonstration

MB231849 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1846 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 23, SAPA — Students demonstrating against detention without trial were dispersed with teargas and quirts at the University of the Western Cape [UWC] today. Police said an acid bomb was thrown at 10.10am by someone in a crowd of about 500 who were marching on the campus. At 10.30pm stones were thrown at cars in Modderdam Road by people in a crowd of about 200. Police warned the crowds to disperse.

Vice-Rector Professor Jaap Durant said students held a peaceful placard demonstration against detention without trial at UWC's

main gate. "The police reacted immediately and dispersed the students with teargas and quirts. As far as can be ascertained only one student was slightly injured when fleeing the teargas," he added. "The university's abhorrence of detention without trial is well known. We are, however, making a storng appeal to our students and the police to avoid confrontation at all costs."

Members of the campus branch of the Release Mandela Committee denied that an acid bomb had been thrown at the police.

A member of UWC's students' representative council said the council dissociated itself from the incident.

Arms Cache Uncovered; Man Arrested in Explosion

MB221133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1130 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 22, SAPA — An arms cache containing landmines, AK-47 assault rifles, limpet mines and ammunition has been found near Johannesburg — while in the eastern Transvaal police today detained a man in connection with the landmine blasts near Breyten yesterday. Three people were injured in the landmine explosions.

As a dragnet was thrown over the Breyten area today, police confirmed that a large arms cache had been uncovered on the west Rand. The cache was found "by accident" yesterday afternoon in the exclusive Roodepoort suburb of Constantia Kloof. A parks department employee was trimming pavement lawns when he saw a mysterious-looking sack buried in a shallow hole near a garden wall. Police threw a cordon round the area, and hundreds of soldiers and policemen rushed to the scene.

The cache, according to a spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria, included:

— Two Russian-made landmines similar to those detonated in the eastern Transvaal yesterday;
— Ten limpet mines;
— Three mini limpet mines;
— Four AK-47 rifles;
— Sixteen loaded AK-47 magazines; and
— Camouflage clothing and camping equipment.

Three men are believed to have been detained briefly for questioning and later released.

In the eastern Transvaal, roads have been sealed off and the area is being searched following yesterday's landmine blasts. The first mine was detonated by a taxi on the Breyten-Crissiesmeer dirt road at about 8am. The driver, Mr Ben Ndluli, of Breyten, was badly lacerated and his passenger, Mr Jan Moshuloane, of Dennilton, had part of one leg blown away and the other injured. The two men were rushed to Ermelo Hospital before being taken by helicopter to Tembisa hospital of the East Rand. Mr Moshuloane is in a seriuos condition in intensive care. Mr Ndlulis condition is described as "satisfactory."

The second explosion was on the farm Vlakfontein, which is owned by Mr Jannie de Villiers (68). The mine blew up a tractor injuring the driver, Mr Simon Makwanazi. He is also in Tembisa hospital. His condition is described as "reasonable."

Mr James de Villiers, son of Mr Jannie de Villiers, said this morning: "The police informed me that they have taken the owner of a yellow car into custody to question him about the two explosions." It was reported yesterday that a yellow car had been seen the night before on the farm road where the landmine exploded. The landmine on Vlakfontein exploded about 10am from the front door of the farmhouse. Mrs De Villiers saw the explosion from the front verandah. "At first I thought the tyres of the tractor had exploded. I got the fright of my life," she said. Mr De Villiers said he had no idea why the bomb was planted on his farm. "Maybe they chose Vlakfontein because it was the first farm from the main road between Chrissiemeer and Ermelo." The area is being combed for clues, and security forces are following footprints found near the site of the first blast.

The explosions bring the number of landmine blasts in Transvaal border farming areas since November to 11. But it is the first time the eastern Transvaal has been the target. Police say they believe the attacks were carried out by the ANC "in line with the ANC's stated policy of going for soft targets."

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 23 April

MB231732 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 23, SAPA — The following incidents of unrest at 7pm were reported by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"Kwathema near Springs: A delivery vehicle was extensively damaged by a petrol bomb.

"Akkerville near Witbank: A private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"Thembisa near Kempton park: A private vehicle was damaged by stone throwers.

"Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark: Two schools were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"Motherwell near Port Elizabeth: A petrol bomb was hurled at a construction vehicle. A black man was arrested.

"New Brighton near Port Elizabeth: The charred body of a black man was found by police. It is not known at this stage if the death was unrest-related. The case is being investigated.

"Masile near Theunissen: The homes of two black policemen were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"Jourberton near Klerksdorp: Three private homes were extensively damaged by arsonists in three separate incidents.

"Botshabelo near Bloemfontein: A petrol bomb was hurled at the home of a black policeman. Five black men and three black women were arrested. In another incident a mob of blacks blocked a road with burning tyres, six black men and two black women were arrested. Another black man was arrested when a mob stoned SAP vehicles.

"Alexandra near Johannesburg: Two private vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists. In another incident the SAP were attacked with a petrol bomb. One black man was fatally wounded.

"Soweto near Johannesburg: A private vehicle, a delivery vehicle and two private dwellings and the home of a council member were extensively damaged by arsonists."

Report ends.

24 April

MB240616 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0607 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 24, SAPA — Following is the overnight unrest situation issued by the Police Public Relations Division of the SAP Pretoria.

At Duncan village, near East London, a private vehicle was damaged by stone throwers.
At Sebokeng, in the Vaal Triangle, a private vehicle and a bus were stoned. A man was arrested.
In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a private home was damaged by arsonists.
At Zwelentemba, near Worcester, a youth was arrested when he stoned a police vehicle.
At Tantje, near Grahamstown, a private vehicle was damaged when it was petrol-bombed.
At Jouberton, near Klerksdorp, a private vehicle was petrol bombed and gutted.
At New Brightom, near Steynsburg in the south western Cape, a number of private vehicles were damaged by stone throwers.
At Mbekweni near Paarl, a woman was slightly injured when a private home was petrol-bombed.
At Kwazakele near Port Elizabeth, a number of shots were fired at the municipal police barracks. No one was injured.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns South Africa Not To Attack

MB231336 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has warned Pretoria against making a rash decision to attack Zambia under the pretext that the country has been used as the center for guerrilla attacks against the regime.

Speaking in a telephone interview with a Radio France International Journalist, (Nora Apollo de Gre), President Kaunda said that Zambia was innocent of South Africa's allegations that the country was training guerrillas and using its soil as the main center for guerrilla activities against Pretoria. The president was referring to allegations contained in a government white paper released in the South African parliament which also mentions the other Frontline States.

Dr Kaunda said the allegations were a cunning ploy to prepare the international community for pretoria's intended wanton attack on Zambia; he reiterated Zambia's international obligation to take in refugees of the African National Congress, but only as refugees, and he added that there was overwhelming evidence that Pretoria was currently recruiting some Zambians with a view to training them and setting them against the people of Zambia.

Observing that the recent campaign was yet another sign of a regime in its last throes of death, Dr Kaunda said that Zambia reserves the right to defend itself against any unwarranted attacks in any best possible manner. He also said that the decision by the Frontline States to cease recognizing the United States as a peacebroker had been difficult and that the frontliners would now depend on the United Nations for the implementation of Resolution 435 on Namibia.

ZIMBABWE

SACC's Naude Says RSA 'On Verge of Explosion'

MB231400 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], Dr Beyers Naude, says South Africa is on the verge of an explosion unless the regime takes immediate steps to dismantle apartheid. Dr Naude warned in Harare yesterday that the reaction of the oppressed blacks is increasingly becoming a massive momentum where the people are no long satisfied with minor reforms to apartheid, but (?want a) share in political power. He said the racist regime is continuing its brutality against the black population and murdering mourners attending funerals. Dr Naude was speaking at a religious seminar attended by church leaders from southern Africa.

Mugabe Urges Government-Private Sector Ties

MB231823 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has said cooperation between the government and the private sector is necessary for the successful implementation of Zimbawbe's 5-year national development plan. The plan emphasizes [word indistinct] toward development and the raising of living standards in underdeveloped areas. Comrade Mugabe addressed the leaders of the agircultural indsutry in (Burwi) today [word indistinct] the role farmers had played and their contribution towards the implementation of the plan.

He said while the commercial farming sector contributes to Zimbabwe's development by producing food and earning foreign currency, its participation in overall rural development leaves much to be desired. The prime minister urged the commercial sector to provide more social services such as housing, education, and health. Comrade Mugabe deplored the tactics employed by some farmers who try to put pressure on the government to intimidate it to (?giving) concessions through forms of blackmail such withholding products from the market, thereby creating artificial shortages.